Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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ROY & Co., Princess St., BOMBAY, 2.

VOL. XXVI NO. 11 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Subhas Bose Warns Federation Champions

Farmers' Meetings Banned

Mansa Durbar Arms Police With Special Powers

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 12.

Following a resolution passed by the Mansa farmers not to pay land assessment, the Mansa Durbar has promulgated an Ordinance banning farmers' meetings and processions and giving special powers to the police.

It is alleged that coercive methods in collecting revenue have already started. It is further alleged that the police raided the village of Itadra and roughly handled the agriculturists.

The farmers broke the Ordinance by taking out a procession round the Mansa town and holding a meeting where a resolution reiterating the no-tax campaign was passed. No arrest has so far been made.

It may be mentioned that the farmers decided at a meeting a few days ago not to pay revenue and appointed a committee of action. They alleged that the revenue had been enhanced to over 300 per cent. in 30 years and requested the State authorities to decrease the same this year owing to the failure of crops.

The Political Agent was also informed. The State authorities turned down the request.

Mansa is a small State in the Sabarkantha Agency.—United Press.

"FOR CONGRESS PRESTIGE"

Rajen Babu Explains His Attitude To Kisan Sabha

CAWNPORE, Jan. 12.

Interviewed in connection with the activities of the Behar Kisan Sabha and his attitude towards the same, Babu Rajendra Prasad said that he was not opposed to the Behar Kisan Sabha as such and had in fact helped it passively, if not actively.

He also recognised that it was open to any one to criticise the Congress policy and Congress leadership. But when Congressmen indulged in the criticism of the Congress, the prestige of the organisation was likely to suffer.

"I managed to carry on" added Babu Rajendra Prasad, "with Swami Sahajanand whose energy and devotion I highly speak of. But when I found that his activities tended to undermine the fundamentals of the Congress policy and programme, I had to cry a halt".—United Press.

(SEE PAGE 14.)

WAR SECRETARY TO TOUR ULSTER

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Mr. L. Hore Belisha has proceeded to Ulster for an inspection of the Northern Ireland District.

This is the first occasion when a Secretary for War paid such a visit, since Lord Derby's inspection of Ulster in 1923.

Mr Hore Belisha's tour will be a comprehensive one.—Reuter's Special.

FIRST SITTING OF DAIL

DUBLIN, Jan. 12.

The first sitting of Dail under the new Constitution opened this afternoon when Mr. De Valera took the seat as the Prime Minister with Mr. Sean O'Kelly sitting next to him as the Deputy Prime Minister.

There was a full attendance of members and the public gallery was crowded.—Reuter.

Deputies Racing For Moscow

Opening Of First Soviet Parliament

200 Peasants And Milkmaids Among Legislators

MOSCOW, Jan. 12.

Every inch of accommodation has been exhausted with the arrival of the last of 1,143 Deputies in preparation for the first Soviet Parliament opening at 16/00 hours to-day.

Many Deputies are racing hither from distances upto 6,000 miles since the moment of election, using reindeers and dogteams.

A MOTLEY ARRAY

Representatives of 150 nationalities make a motley array, including silt-eyed Mongols, swarthy Armenians, turbanned Usbegs and Eskimos.

Legislators are mostly Government officials, but include 200 peasants and several milkmaids and two charwomen.

The agenda include the election of new Government, discussion of the Five Year Plan, Budget and Foreign Affairs.—Reuter.

STALIN RECEIVES OVATION

MOSCOW, Jan. 12.

M. Stalin received an ovation lasting eight minutes when the first Soviet Parliament opened in the former throne room of the Czars.

Academician Bach, the white-bearded biologist of 81, presided over and formally opened the First Session of the Supreme Soviet under the Stalin Constitution and afterwards outlined the achievements of the Soviets, since the revolution.

M. Andreev, Honorary Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and ex-Commissar of the Railways, was elected President.—Reuter.

"We Have Given Up Terrorism But Not Politics"

HUNGER-STRIKING POLITICAL PRISONERS' MEMORANDUM TO MAHATMA

LAHORE, Jan. 12.

"The change in the political situation has certainly brought about a reorientation of outlook in the politics of our country. We have been told, we can secure our release by giving an undertaking that we will not take part in subversive activities. But this is impossible. No self-respecting person can give such an undertaking and the least of all, a political prisoner. We have given up terrorism, but not politics. We have served our country and will serve the cause as long as we live though now our methods would be different. We have publicly abjured terrorism. This is the only undertaking we can give. Nothing more, nothing less" state the political prisoners including the recently repatriated Andamans prisoners hunger-striking in the Punjab jails, in the course of a 2,000 word memorandum sent today to Mahatma Gandhi through the Punjab Political Prisoners' Release Society, explaining the reasons for their having taken recourse to the present extreme step.

Copies of the memorandum have been sent to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Sarat Bose and Premiers of all the eleven provinces of India.

The Release Committee informs the Press that about two dozen political prisoners are on hunger-strike in the Lahore, Multan, and Montgomery jails.—United Press.

India's Demand

"We Must Be Allowed To Frame Our Own Constitution"

LONDON, Jan. 12.

'We demand full freedom and a constitution framed by the people," declared Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, interviewed by Reuter.

"Nobody wants a conflict for the sake of the conflict and if a compromise could be reached which will satisfy our demands, it would undoubtedly be accepted."

Reviewing the recent progress, Mr. Bose said that the Ministers had made a good beginning but not achieved enough to satisfy the rank and file in the Congress.

ON OFFICE ACCEPTANCE.

It was a mistake to think that they accepted office permanently, regardless of what was achieved.

Mr. Bose expressed the opinion that there would probably be a stock taking review at the end of one year. He was personally not very optimistic with regards to the future. He sincerely hoped that it would not lead to a repetition of the troubles of 1930 but the possibility loomed up. Everything depended on the British Government. India wanted to be allowed to frame her own constitution and if the Government accepted that, there was no reason why India

(Continued on page 7, column 7.)

First Class Crisis Impending!

India Expects No Help From Any Br. Political Party

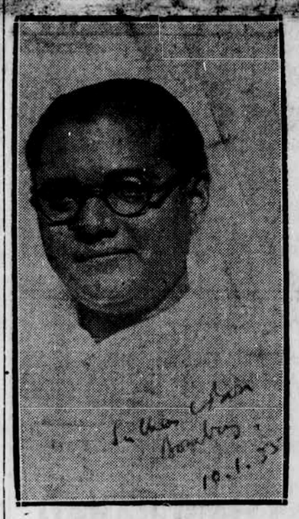
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

AT THE CAXTON HOUSE THIS AFTERNOON, ADDRESSING THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE OF INDIA LEAGUE SJT. SUBHAS BOSE DECLARED: THE MOMENT FEDERATION IS INTRODUCED IN INDIA, THERE WILL BE A FIRST CLASS CRISIS AS THE CONGRESS IS DETERMINED TO OPPOSE IT FOR SEVERAL REASONS.

TRIBUTE TO LEAGUE WORKERS

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who had a long private conference this morning with Major Attlee, Lord Snell and Earl of Ninoull,



"Those who believe in Socialism in Britain must remember that Socialism will never come in this country so long as India is not free."

—SUBHAS BOSE.

addressed the India League at Caxton Hall in the afternoon and paid a tribute to the work of the League in explaining India's case to the public, which was woefully ignorant of Indian affairs, but he stressed the fact that the day was gone for ever, when India expected help from any political party in England.

Mr. Bose declared that the Indian public was disillusioned about the Labour Party from the time when the Labour Party was in Office.

NO ISOLATION

Mr. Bose emphasised that the work of explaining India's case should continue, if only because of the contacts which that insured. One of the causes of India's political degradation was that she had allowed herself to be cut off from the rest of the world. He believed that if India had not been isolated, as she was over the past two or three centuries, she would have been much better able to withstand the onslaught of the West. He firmly believed that the work of maintaining the contact with the outside world was a vital question and it was essential that India should know what was going on.—Reuter.

"Industry Will Be Paralysed"

Nanda's Appeal To Jhabvala To Drop Bill For Recognition Of Registered Trade Unions

EXPLAINS ATTITUDE OF GOVT. TOWARDS LABOUR LEGISLATION

THREE HOURS OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY WERE TAKEN UP ON WEDNESDAY IN THE DISCUSSION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF A BILL WHICH SOUGHT TO GET EMPLOYERS OF INDUSTRIAL LABOUR RECOGNISE REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS. DISCUSSION HAD NOT CONCLUDED WHEN THE HOUSE ROSE FOR THE DAY.

Recognise Trade Unions

THE BILL WHICH WAS SPONSORED BY MR. S. H. JABHVALA WAS TO MAKE IT OBLIGATORY ON THE PART OF THE EMPLOYERS TO RECOGNISE REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS AND PROVIDED FOR A FINE OF RS. 500/- FOR NON-RECOGNITION AFTER THE FIRST APPLICATION. IN CASE THE EMPLOYER CONCERNED CONTINUOUSLY REFUSED TO RECOGNISE, IT WAS PROVIDED THAT HE SHOULD BE SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

Not Their Private Property

Mr. Jabhvala had no able exponent of his cause in Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who commenced his speech by saying that Industry was started 200 years ago and thought that Industry was their private property. They forgot that it had been recognised that Industry was a partnership between Capital and Labour. It was upto the Government to see that Employers did not continue their present attitude towards workers.

Owners Opposed To Bill

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala and Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai, representatives of Millowners from Bombay and Ahmedabad respectively, recognised the principle of Trade Unionism but were opposed to the Bill.

Govt.'s Attitude

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary in charge of Labour explained the attitude of the Government towards the Bill and stated that the Bill, if passed, would paralyse the Industry and ruin the Working Class.

He also stated that the Government of Bombay intended and were determined to see that all facilities were afforded for the growth of Trade Unionism. Government had circularised the employers on that question and had received replies. This would be summarised and the views of the Unions would be called for on that summary. As soon as that was ready, Govern ment would bring in legislation as early as possible.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

After question hour Mr. S. H. Jhabvala moved the first reading of the Bill to provide for the recognition of the Registered Trade Unions in the Presidency of Bombay. In commending it to the House, he stated that he was advocating the cause of the fallen and the downtrodden. The Bills that had so far come before the House did not directly pertain to the poor man but the Bills that stood in his name and the one that he was moved referred to the poor man's burden. He requested the biggest party in the Assembly, which had in its manifesto stated that it had sympathy for the poor man, to give careful consideration to the Bill. The Industries in the Presidency were run by foreign machinery and there was the foreign system also. There was absolutely no co-operation between the employers and the employees.

Continuing Mr. Jhabvala stated that recognition of registered Unions by employees would avert a good deal of Labour trouble. For example, there was the Railway Board which met and discussed with the representatives of Labour and the speaker did not see any reason why smaller employers should not do so. He thought that if this course was not followed, the result would be disastrous.

PENAL CLAUSE

The main provisions of the Bill are that it is obligatory on the part of the employer to accept registration as a legal fact and accepting the bonafides of the existence and activities of the Union. Every registered organisation shall have a right to be recognised by the employer regardless of the number of the members of the Union. No speeches and writings of the members of the Unions and resolutions of the Union (registered) shall be deemed a factor against its recognition by the employer. No union shall be refused recognition on account of its political persuasion. No recognition shall be withdrawn until Government withdrew recognition. The employer violating the provisions of the Bill shall be subject to a fine of Rs. 500 on the first application for recognition made by the Union and six months imprisonment for the succeeding.

After Mr. Jhabvala's speech Mr. Jamnadas Mehta wanted to know the views of the Government on the Bill before further discussion took place on the question.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, on behalf of the Government, stated that he would like to wait till some more discussion on the Bill had taken place and especially the views of the employers' representative were expressed.

MILLOWNERS' OPPOSITION

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, (Bombay Millowners' Association) at the outset congratulated Mr. Jhabvala for the first temporate speech he had made. He had put the case for the recognition of registered Trade Unions very lucidly. The speaker, however, formally opposed the Bill and appealed to Mr. Jhabvala not to proceed with the other stages of the Bill. The recognition of Registered Trade Unions really meant recognition of a union of any seven persons, as according to the Government of India Act any seven persons could form a union and apply for registration.

"BOMBAY PEOPLE KNOW NOTHING"

When the House reassembled after tea, there was not a single Minister of Government in his seat. Nor did they arrive till

(Continued on page 8 Col 6)

'Bumper' Yield From Customs

Govt. Can Now Meet Liability On Account Of Frontier Operations

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.

Unprecedented increase in the Customs Revenue for the nine months ended December 1937 is shown by the latest available returns.

Compared with the same period last year, the increase is five crores ten lakhs in gross returns.

This means the Finance Member who budgetted for increased returns to the extend of about three crores has got two crores more in Customs alone already. Though he has left about 192 lakhs from last year's account uncovered in the budget estimates for the current year the Customs receipts till the end of December have provided him with ample funds to meet unforseen expenditure.

Income-tax on Salt and other sources have also come upto expectations. Any yield over and above the budget estimates for the remaining three months has been able to meet the heavy liability on account of Frontier operation.

My earlier forecast that the year 1937-1938 will close instead of the anticipated surplus of seven lakhs, with a surplus of about three crores has been further borne out by December Customs figures. Excise duties appear to have yielded a little over estimates.

Owing to larger imports of iron and steel, protective duty has proved remunerative.

Cotton textiles of British and non-British origin have disappointed the Finance Member but silk fabrics have yielded larger returns.

STOP PRESS

LORD SAMUEL TO SEE JAWAHAR TO-DAY?

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 12.

Lord and Lady Samuel arrived here this evening from Benares. Among those present at the station were Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and Mr. Iqbal Narain Gurtu.

Lord Samuel, it is understood, will see Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to-morrow.—A. P.

REVOLVER BATTLE AT COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS

LISBON, January 12.

A number of Communists were arrested, following a revolver battle at the Communist Headquarters, where the police discovered a printing press for producing leaflets inciting the troops to revolt.

The Communists in the Upper Floor set fire to the building, apparently with the intention of destroying the documents.

The police and the fire brigade entered the building, whereupon the Communists surrendered, after a brisk exchange of shots, but there were no casualties.

Sensational revelations regarding terrorist organization is expected.—Reuter.

ANGLO-IRISH CONFERENCE

LONDON, January 12.

An Anglo-Irish Conference in London on January 17, attended by Mr. N. Chamberlain and Mr. De Valera is officially announced for the purpose of discussing outstanding questions affecting the relations between the two countries.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

An educated healthy and fair girl trained in domestic arts or established in service or other profession, of a noble race, preferably Hindu Kayestha, for marriage with a U. P. M.A., LL.B, bachelor civil and military officer of 25. Apply with maximum offers to Box No. 9662, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an experienced Chief Executive Officer for the Haliyal Municipality on a pay of Rs. 45 to 70 p.m. according to their qualifications. Applications must reach the undersigned on or before 5th of February, 1938. (Sd.) A. P. Desai, President, Municipality, Haliyal (N. Kanara) Haliyal, 1st January 1938. (7629)

Wanted a full time smart Gujarati Graduate Companion tutor not above 30 years of age to look after the education and general training of Children—particularly guiding children in their studies, leading them to think for themselves, and to develop in them regularity and methodical work. Boarding and lodging will be offered free over and above salary. Apply with testimonials stating terms to Chhotalal B. Patel, Alkapuri, Baroda. (7677)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Senior Stenographer, ten years' experience, desires suitable post immediately. Best references. Box 9659 "Bombay Chronicle."

45. APPRENTICES

Wanted an able bodied B.Sc. to work as an apprentice under an Australian retreading Engineer. Fees for the training Rs. 2,000. The selected apprentice will get a pay of Rs. 50 p.m. during his apprenticeship. After he completes this period of apprenticeship; pay Rs. 125 p.m. guaranteed for three years. Guarantee binding on both the sides. Apply Box No. 9667, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Honest, trustworthy, Gujarati Hindu, fifteen years full experience, in Railway, Docks and mercantile works, besides cotton, silver, share bazaar, estates and etc., seeks immediate employment, possessing Government service certificates. Please write to Popatlal Moolchand Mashru, Chirabazar Shankerbari Lane, Raghunathdas Lalji Hallai Lohana Niwas, third floor Room No. 249, Bombay, 2.

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let at Modi Building, Chowpatty, Flats at reduced rents from Rs. 70 to Rs. 130. Apply M. C. Modi, 3rd Floor, Telephone No. 28564 or 24813. (9663)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

The oldest and the only scientifically equipped Tailoring Institution in India. London Diplomas awarded. Rao's Tailoring College, (between Portuguese Church and Opera House), Girgaum, Bombay. (9637)

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Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 9666 "Bombay Chronicle."

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Going Cheap one Lancashire Boiler 30' x 7-1/2' x 165 lb. Pressure in perfect working condition. Specially low price to clear space. Please apply to the Manager, Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad, No. 2. (7676)

303 MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted Hydraue Cement Tiles Press 8" x 8" New or Second-hand. Apply No. 9651, "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons to work as Agents and Chief Agents in the Districts of East and West Khandesh and Nasik by a Bonus Paying Life Office. Those who are influential and capable will be only appointed as Chief Agents. Good prospects for promising Agents. Apply P. Box 212, Bombay. (9665)

The Agency Manager of the Indian Life Assurance Co., Ltd., of Karachi, (Est. 1892), who will be in Bombay invites applications for prospective Agents and Organizers for Bombay, Poona and Gujerat, and will be pleased to interview them at the Indian Life Building, Carnac Road, on 17th, 18th and 19th January, 1938. The Company has the lowest expense and lapse Ratios and inspite of its most stringent basis of valuation its average Bonus declaration over the last 30 years have been higher than that of any other Indian Life Office. Assets exceed 120-1/2 Lacs. Claims paid over 60 Lacs. Application may be addressed to the Agency Manager at the above address The Company allots Bonus on Paid-up Policies—an unique privilege. (7655)

341. PARTNERSHIP WANTED

An old firm wants a financing partner to invest about Rs. 25,000 to modernise the business. Profit about Rs. 12,000 per year. Apply in the first instance to Box No. 9669. "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted educated Gentleman for office management lucrative business as partner must join with Rs. 500/1000. Monthly income. Qualified man need communicate Box No. 9664 "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
(Works Branch.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the (1) supply of labour for running the Municipal Crushers at Sewri, (2) supply of rubble stone quarrying the same from the selected sound rock at Wadala, Scheme No. 57, on south of Laxmi Mills and east of Sewri Cross Road near Tulsi Building, transporting the same to the Municipal Crushers at Sewri and stacking it in measurable depots, (3) supply of fine sand from Juhu for the Asphalt Plant, Worli, will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 21st January 1938.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rupee 1 per copy to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK.
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 11th January, 1938.
7680.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE invited for the following works:—

(1) Annual repairs to all buildings belonging to the Municipality petty works and supply of labour during the year 1938-39 in A, B, C & D wards including Sanitary Institute Building at Princess Street.
(2) Annual repairs to all buildings belonging to the Municipality petty works and supply of labour during the year 1938-39 in E/East & F Wards and Dharavi Scheme No. 56 in G/North Ward, including Matunga Leper Home & Kurla Deonar Works.
(3) Annual repairs to all buildings belonging to the Municipality petty works and supply of labour during the year 1938-39 in E/West and G Wards (excluding Dharavi Scheme No. 56) but including Bandra Slaughter Houses.
(4) Colour-washing, white-washing, distempering, painting, &c., to all Municipal buildings, during the year 1938-39.
(5) Supply of materials to all the departments of the Municipality including Kurla Deonar, Bandra Slaughter Houses, Matunga Leper Home and the Sanitary Institute Building at Princess Street, during the year 1938-39,

and will be received up to 1 P.M. (B.T.) on Friday the 21st January, 1938.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, &c., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 for each copy by the City Engineer who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

In the case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 12th January, 1938.
7679.

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 BALES AFRICAN COTTON A. R. KAMPALA.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will ell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 13th January, 1938 at 2-15 p.m. at the Cotton Depot Sewree in Narandass Rajaram Godown No. 2 by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above mentioned damaged Cotton ex s.s. "Kenya."

MENESSE & CO.

Public Notices

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE 7½ PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES

TAKE NOTICE that the Minerva Mills, Limited, will in pursuance of the power reserved to it by Clause 4 of the Conditions endorsed on the debentures of the above series redeem all such debentures ON THE FIRST DAY OF JULY, ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT on which date all principal and interest will be paid to the respective bearer or registered holders of the debentures on presentation and surrender of the debentures at the Office of the Company at Bangalore.

FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that the Company is willing to give preference to the holders of the existing 7½ per cent. First Mortgage Debentures, who apply to exchange their Debentures for a like amount of the 5½ per cent. First Mortgage Debentures proposed to be issued by the Company on the 1st July, 1938, and also to such holders, who apply for further Debentures Provided such applications are received, on or before the 28th February, 1938 and are made on the form of application to be obtained from the Company at 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the Mill Office at Bangalore and are accompanied by the 7½ per cent. First Mortgage Debentures to be exchanged and a cash deposit of 40 per cent. in respect of the further Debentures.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1937.

N. SIRUR & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents.

7525.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Bombay, 8th January, 1938.

Re: CHANGES OF ADDRESSES OF REGISTERED GRADUATES.

In pursuance of Statute 157A, the Registered Graduates of the University are hereby notified that applications for recording changes, if any, in their addresses in the Electoral Roll of Registered Graduates should be made to the Registrar, University of Bombay, not later than March 31, 1938.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AFTER THE SAID DATE WILL NOT BE ATTENDED TO.

Copies of the existing Roll are kept in all the Colleges affiliated to the University and are available for reference at the Colleges.

By Order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
Registrar.

(7668)

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Improved Amenities, Services And Research

NEW DELHI, January 11.

Better financial results and numerous improvements for the benefit of passengers and commerce are detailed in the annual report on India's Railways for the twelve months ended March, 1937, published to-day by the Railway Board of the Government of India.

Summarising the progress of railways briefly during the twelve months under review, the Review takes as the best index "passenger miles" and "net ten miles," meaning the total number of passengers and tons carried multiplied by the number of miles over which they are moved.

There is an increase in 1936-37 over 1935-36 in passenger miles to the extent of 0.48 per cent., the figures being (in thousands) 17,353,294 and 17,436,677 respectively. In net ton miles the increase is more prominent, to the extent of 4.69 per cent. the figures being 19,773,126 and 20,701,293 respectively.

REVIVAL OF TRADE.

Referring to an improvement in earnings the report states:—

"The improvement in earnings noticed in the last five or six weeks of 1935-36 continued in 1936-37, but, from November 1936 onwards, the increase was particularly large, so much so that in the last five months the betterment over the previous year was nearly double of that achieved in the first seven months.

"The result was that the gross traffic receipts of State-owned railways for the year amounted to Rs. 95½ crores against Rs. 90 2/3 crores, or nearly Rs. 4 3/4 crores more than in the previous year. The increase is largely attributable to the revival of trade.

"Ordinary working expenses, excluding depreciation, amounted to about Rs. 50 1/4 crores, or about Rs. 2/3 of a crore less than in the year 1935-36. The figure would, however, have been almost the same as in the previous year (only Rs. 8 lakhs more) in spite of the increase in traffic, but for some changes made in the accounting of expenditure on certain classes of renewals and replacements.

"The working expenses for 1936-37 including all charges amounted to Rs. 63.37 crores against Rs. 64.12 crores in 1935-36, showing a decrease of Rs. 75 lakhs.

"The net revenue amounted to Rs. 32.02 crores against Rs. 27.40 crores in the previous year and was in excess of interest charges by Rs. 121 lakhs, which was the surplus after meeting all charges. This surplus was added to the Depreciation Fund in part payment of the amounts withdrawn from that fund to meet deficits in the working of railways in previous years.

WORKING COSTS DOWN

Discussing the substantial reduction in operating costs which this year show a decrease of 4 per cent. (excluding depreciation) and 5 per cent. (including depreciation), the actual figures being 51 per cent. and 65 per cent. respectively, the report gives comparisons with operating ratios on railways abroad for purposes of comparison.

With the exception of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which showed a decrease of Rs. 26 lakhs, the railways all showed an improvement in earnings.

COTTON AND WHEAT.

The report states:—

"It will be noticed that the receipts of the N. W. (Commercial) and the B B. & C. I Railways were better than even those of 1929-30, the last year of prosperity.

"The largest increase (Rs. 158 lakhs) was on the North Western Railway, both passenger and goods traffic contributing thereto. The improvement in passenger earnings was to some extent due to the enhancement of third class fares from the 1st January, 1936, but mainly to the Solar Eclipse fair at Kurukshetra in June, 1936 and to the general development in traffic as a result of improved trade conditions.

"The increase in goods earnings was mainly due to (i) raw cotton and wheat on account of better crops and greater exports to foreign countries, (ii) sugar on account of the increased production of sugarcane and (iii) petrol, owing partially to increase in imports and partially to enhancement of rates from 1st January 1936.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

"The next largest increases were on the G. I. P. Railway (Rs. 87 lakhs), the E. I. Railway (Rs. 83 lakhs), B. B. and C. I. Railway (Rs. 81 lakhs) and on the E. B. Railway (Rs. 48 lakhs).

"This increase was mostly due to the improvement in goods traffic, owing to general revival of trade and on the Eastern Bengal Railway to heavy jute traffic (32 lakhs).

"At the end of March, 1937, the total capital charge on all railways, including those under construction amounted to Rs. 880.13 crores, of which Rs. 789.03 crores was capital at charge on State-owned Railways inclusive of premia paid in the purchase of Companies' Lines. The remainder, Rs. 91.10 crores, represented capital raised by Indian States, Companies and District Boards".

Details are given of the way in which, although the number of passengers carried increased by four millions, earnings decreased by Rs. 27 lakhs.

AIR-CONDITIONING

A short reference is made to the introduction of air-conditioned ccaches, the experiment in progress now on the Bombay-Calcutta Mail service being described.

INDIANISING SUPERIOR SERVICES

Indian element in the superior services has risen from 28.02 per cent on State-managed and 17.74 per cent on Company-managed Railways in 1925, to 47.44 per cent on State-managed and 40.67 per cent on Company-managed Railways in 1937.

STATE OF FINANCES

"It is interesting to note that during the last 13 years, of which the first six were prosperous, the State has received large profits from 7 railways, namely, Rs. 19-1/3 crores from the E. I. Railway, Rs. 18-1/4 crores from the B.B. & C.I Railway, about Rs. 6-1/4 crores from the S. I. Railway, Rs. 6 crores from the B. & N. W. Railway (Tirhoot), Rs. 5 crores from the M. & S. M. Railway, and Rs. 1-3/4 crores from the N. W. Railway Commercial Lines and about Rs. 1 crore from the Lucknow-Bareilly.

"On the other hand, it had to bear losses on 6 railways. The largest is about 24-1/2 crores on the strategic section of the N. W. Railway, and the next largest Rs. 16-2/3 crores on the B. N. Railway. On the Assam Bengal Railway the loss amounts to Rs. 5-1/3 crores.

"The Eastern Bengal, Burma and G. I. P. Railways are responsible for losses of Rs. 5, Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-1/2 crores respectively".

Government House News

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

Mr. T. E. Streafield and Miss Gedeis lunched at Government House.

The Governor of Bombay received Sardar K. B. Pudumjee at Government House.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Wilson College.

Lady Lumley presided at the Annual General Meeting of the League of Mercy at Government House

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley dined with the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Lady Beaumont.

Hitherto, British officials passing the Mahe told in the French territory of Mahe were not liable to pay any toll for their vehicles. But it is now understood that the French Government have commenced to levy toll from such officers on their vehicles passing through the Mahe toll.

NORTH CENTRAL DIVISIONAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

(From Our Own Correspondent)
VILE PARLE,

I reliably understand that the Government of Bombay have selected for nomination Mr. Ramnikrai Mehta, the retired Manager of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, for the North-Central Divisional Board of Agriculture.

Mr. Mehta's practical experience as an ardent co-operator is expected to give proper direction on the right lines of co-operation venture. His appointment, it is understood is made till March, 1940.

I also understand that Mr. Ramnikrai Mehta has also joined the Board of Directors of the Provincial Land Mortgage Bank. Mr. Mehta is the President of the District Congress Committee.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

ECHO OF C. D. MOVEMENT

Govt. Issue Orders To Reappoint Dismissed Patils And Kulkarnis

The Government of Bombay has issued orders that participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement or other Congress activity should not be regarded as a disqualification for service as kulkarni, patil, inferior village servant, or the like, and that every endeavour should be made to reappoint kulkarnis, patils and inferior servants who lost their posts owing to such participation at the first opportunity which presents itself, provided reappointment is otherwise unobjectionable and does not involve passing over others with superior claims.

RAO SAHEB RANE DEAD

Rao Saheb M. D. Rane, for some time member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation died suddenly at 2-35 a.m. on Wednesday morning at his residence of heart failure.

He was born on 23rd August 1868 of a very respectable Inamdar Maratha Rane family. He was educated at the B. J. High School, Thana from where he passed the Public Service Examination with top rank in 1888 and the Matriculation examination in the same year.

He joined the Public Works Department, Secretariat, as a clerk in 1891. Later he worked as Divisional clerk and by dint of his ability, zeal and capacity for work he was selected as Senior Assistant and in 1907 he acted as Superintendent in the last position he was confirmed in 1913.

In 1920 he was put in charge of the Budget Branch of the P.W.D. and though new to the work which had become complicated owing to the Reforms he grappled with the difficulties with success. His work was very highly appreciated by the Under Secretaries and Secretaries and on account of his all round meritorious service of 31 years Government of India conferred on him the title of Rao Saheb in 1922. He retired as a Senior Superintendent.

After retirement Rao Saheb Rane devoted his leisure to public service. He was elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation as representative of the 'G' Ward in 1926 and again in 1929 he was nominated to that body by Government. There he devoted himself to the betterment of education, being the author of the Shift system and he got the Roads and sea sides in the city improved with the aid and co-operation of other members in that body. He was also nominated by Government on the Committee of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association and in 1926 he was created a Justice of Peace. He was also interested in politics and was invited to the Provincial Round Table Conference in Poona.

USE POWDER

100% Cleansing Properties
Contains No Grit or Pumice
Outlasts Tooth Paste 2 to 1

Dr. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER

Glands Made Young —Vigour Renewed Without Operation

If you feel old before your time or suffer from nerve, brain and physical weakness, you will find new happiness and health in an American medical discovery which restores youthful vigour and vitality quicker than gland operations. It is a simple home treatment in tablet form, discovered by an American Doctor. Absolutely harmless and easy to take, but the newest and most powerful invigourator known to science. It acts directly on your glands, nerves, and vital organs, builds new, pure blood, and works so fast that you can see and feel new body power and vigour in 24 to 48 hours. Because of its natural action on glands and nerves, your brain power, memory and eyesight often improve amazingly.

And this amazing new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs is guaranteed. It has been tested and proved by thousands in America, and is now available at all chemists here. Get Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs from your chemist today. Put it to the test. See the big improvement in 24 hours. Take the full bottle, which lasts eight days, under the positive guarantee that it must make you full of vigour, energy and vitality, and feel 10 to 20 years younger or money back on return of empty package. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

MARXIST LEAGUE OPENED IN CITY

The Provisional Secretary of the Marxist League, writes:

To propagate and spread the principles and fundamentals of Marxism and to examine all problems, social, political, economic, philosophical and historical in the light of Marxism is the aim and object of an organisation that has been recently started in the city by the name of Marxist League.

In order to achieve the above aims the League has decided to hold discussions on various questions with a view to reveal the theory and practice of Marxism in relation to them. It will also organise lectures and debates on vital topics of the moment and publish any literature that it may deem fit embodying the Marxism view of the problems.

It will be a non-partisan body and its membership is open to all adults interested in acquiring an understanding of Marxism and paying an annual fee of Rs. 1-2 to be paid every six months by 12 annas in advance.

Attempts are also being made to establish a good library of Marxism literature for the benefit of the members. It has already succeeded in attracting to its gold a large number of enthusiastic youths and students.

The first regular meeting of the League will be held on Sunday at 9-30 a.m. at the premises of the B.P.S.F., Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, to elect the office-bearers for the current year. Immediately after that there will be a discussion on "India and World Politics". Com. S. K. Shah will initiate the discussion.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Anti-Gambling Squad carried out six raids in various parts of the City last night and in all 21 persons were arrested. Among the arrested persons is a woman, named Girjabai, from whose cupboard the police recovered Rs. 805 at Parel Tank Road.

The places raided include Agripada, Parel Tank Road and Girgaum Road.

All the arrested persons were placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum. Most of them were ordered to be released on bail, while a few were remanded into Police custody.

A car which disappeared mysteriously in the early hours of Sunday morning, and which was found abandoned at midnight the same day, is perplexing the Esplanade Police.

It appears that at about 2-20 a.m. on Sunday morning Mr. Ernest James Munro returned to his quarters at Empire Court, Queen's Road, in his motor car No. 3419-T. He parked the car on the road side and went to bed. Waking up at 7 o'clock in the morning, he found that the car had disappeared.

Found Abandoned.

At about midnight the same day, a police constable attached to the Byculla Police Station, while on patrol duty, noticed a car abandoned at Mhatarpakhady. It was taken charge of and was identified as the missing car. A side-lamp was missing.

The Police have not been able to trace the persons who are involved in the disappearance of the car.

The car was, however, restored to the owner by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day.

A passenger went to Churchgate Railway Station on Monday and boarded a down local train. He fell out of the train and became unconscious. He was bleeding from the nose and mouth. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he expired soon after.

It was stated at the inquest on Reginald Ivon Rogers (34), a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

New Aerodromes For Bombay

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

Two new aerodromes in the Bombay Presidency will, it is understood, be opened in the course of 1938.

It was originally planned to establish an aerodrome at Ahmedabad by November last but it has now been postponed until February this year.

It is also understood that the Government of India have been investigating the possibilities of establishing another aerodrome at Surat and that for this purpose a number of sites have been viewed. Work will be started on the selected site as soon as funds are available after the next Central Budget.

D. D. CHAWLS' TENANTS' UNION

(From A Correspondent.)

A well-attended meeting of the Tenants of D. D Chawls, Worli was held at the Jamboree Maidan on the 7th January with Dr. Kamat in the chair. Speeches were made by many prominent tenants among whom were Dr. Kamat, M. B. B. S., Mr. R. V. Rane, Mr. Pathari, a prominent Congressman of the locality and others. Dr. Kamat was elected as the President of the Union and Mr. R. V. Rane as the Honorary Secretary. A committee consisting of Messrs. M. P. N. Gupta, U. M. Menon and P. G. Kurup was also elected.

Even though there was some opposition from a few members of the Worli Young Men's Association against the formation of this tenants Union, majority of the tenants were in favour of having their own Union to fight for their rights and privileges. Altogether the meeting was a thorough success. After a vote of thanks to the President, the meeting terminated.

"SANGHARSH"

"Sangharsh" is a weekly Hindi Journal, edited by B. P. Sinha, and published at Lucknow. It has an editorial board of Babu Sampurnanand and Acharya Narendra Dev. Both the editors and the members of the Board are well-known political workers of India. They are as good Congressmen as they are Socialists. They have years of active national service to their credit. Naturally a weekly journal brought out under such auspices is bound to be an advocate of progressive and radical thought. The first number of the journal, which has just been received, has a tri-colour cover and has attractively got up and neatly printed. On the cover page is a facsimile message in Hindi from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the president of the Indian National Congress. He welcomes the journal as a vehicle of propaganda for the furtherance of the national struggle for independence, and wishes it all success. The entire number is a feast of first-rate Hindi articles, expounding and explaining the various forces involved in the development of the Indian struggle for freedom. Shree Vishveshwar Prasad Sinha opens with an article in which he writes in a very interesting and thought-provoking manner, of the function of Congress Ministries in relation to the national struggle and critically analyses certain tendencies manifest in ministerial policies and pronouncements. Mr. Rajaram Sastri, M.L.A., deals in another article on the Labour situation in Cawnpore. Among the other contributors, are Messrs. Balkrishna Viswanath Keshkar, who deals with the Peoples' Front in France and Tribhavan Narayan Sinha, who deals with the struggle on the parliamentary front. Of particular interest is the poem by Mr. Jagannath Prasad Malinda "On the Song of the Exploited".

Besides, editorial and notes the "Sangharsh" contains a summary of the important news of the week. Much space is allotted to the movement of the peasants and workers in the country. From the quality which the first number presents, the "Sangharsh" promises to be among the leading Hindi weeklies of the country and can be assured of an ever-increasing circulation all over the country. The weekly is priced at one anna per copy.

"MAZDUR"

"Mazdur" is a new recruit to working class journalism in the city of Bombay, edited by Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas and S. R. Deshpande, it promises to be a vehicle of the Labour line of the Congress Socialist Party. Though not an official organ of the party, "Mazdur's" tendency is one of appreciation of and concurrence with the attitude, programme and general trend of the Congress Socialist Party. In the melee of weekly Marathi journals claiming to speak on behalf of the working class, the entry of the "Mazdur" will, there is no doubt, have a healthy effect. The first number which was out on Thursday is well got up and contains lot of readable material, besides details of the All-India Trade Union Congress Session held recently at Delhi. The front page contains greetings from Premier B. G. Kher, Acharya Narendra Dev, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan and Mr. Achuth Patwardhan. The "Mazdur" devotes quite a considerable space for news recording working class movement all over the country. Priced at 1 pice a copy "Mazdur" is assured of a bumper circulation in the city. The journal deserves every encouragement and support from all those who would like to see the development of the Indian Labour movement on correct lines.

KISAN WORKERS PREACHED CULT OF "DANDA"

(Continued from page 14)

gent meeting of the Working Committee was called and it was announced in the Press that the situation would be taken into consideration. Members were informed by letters and telegrams and all except Swami Shahjanand attended the meeting.

Swami Shahjanand was aware that a meeting of the Working Committee was to be held but he did not choose to attend. The proceedings went on for two days and although he was within a few miles of Patna, where the meeting was held, he did not come even on the second day.

The resolution of the Working Committee was passed on the second day although the matter had been discussed at great length on the first day also. In the opinion of the Working Committee, consideration of the question could not be postponed and it had no reason to think that Swami Shahajanand had received no notice, when members from the most distant parts of the Province like Purulia and the interior of Hazaribagh District got timely information and managed to attend the meeting. Thirteen out of 14 members attended and the resolution was passed by a majority of twelve against one.

WHAT THE RESOLUTION MEANS

And after all the resolution of the Working Committee says only this that it disapproved of certain objectionable activities of some Congressmen who are also members of the Kisan Sabha and calls upon Congressmen not to associate themselves with such objectionable activities or to give their active or even passive support to such activities. It calls upon district authorities to keep an eye on such activities and to report to the Provincial office. It approves in a general way the resolutions of the three districts and refuses to interfere with them. It is difficult to understand how the civil liberty of any Congressman is jeopardised.

Surely the Congress organisation has a right to instruct its own workers not to indulge in activities it considers objectionable. It has been stated that the Kisan Sabha have been banned and that an order of the type of Section 144 has been issued by the Congress. The resolution in itself says nothing about the Kisan Sabha as such but only disapproves of certain objectionable activities and calls upon its workers to dissociate themselves from such activities.

It is not clear how this amounts to a ban on the Kisan Sabha unless the Kisan Sabha identifies itself with those objectionable activities and if it does so identify itself the question will certainly arise if Congressmen can be permitted to join that Sabha, while they are working in the Congress organisation also.

But that stage has not yet been reached and let us hope that the activities of the Kisan Sabha workers will not force the hands of the Congress organisation to adopt that course.

REPEATED ATTACK

Since the resolution was passed the attack on the Congress organisation has become more virulent and the agreement which has been reached between the Congress and the zamindars is roundly condemned as sacrificing the interest of the Kisans and as having been purchased by the zamindars from the Congress with money paid to the prominent workers of the Congress and Ministers of the Province.

FOUL PROPAGANDA

A foul propaganda of this kind has been resorted to during the last Congress elections. All this has made the situation difficult and while the Congress Committees and the bulk of Congressmen and Congress workers are strong and level-headed enough not to be influenced by such abusive propaganda, it cannot be denied that such propaganda amongst masses may weaken the Congress and lower its prestige. The whole attempt ever since Congress took office has been to show that Congressmen do not represent and cannot be relied on, as distinguished from Kisan Sabha and its workers to safeguard the interest of the Kisans and that is therefore necessary to have a strong parallel organisation and to capture also the Congress organisation.

That a violent atmosphere prevails in many parts of the Province by the preaching of the cult of the "danda" can be felt by anyone, who chooses to pay a visit to these parts.

CONGRESS CABINET APPROVES

All the facts being placed before the Working Committee of the All India Congress Committee, it has generally approved of the action of the Provincial Working Committee and directed the Provincial Congress Committee to take disciplinary action against erring workers, if necessary. If there is no improvement in the situation and things continue as they have been or become worse and the warning given by the Provincial Working Committee proves ineffective the Provincial Committee will be compelled to take action in terms of the resolution of the Working Committee of the A.I.C.C., it is to be hoped, however, that things will not come to such a pass.—United Press.

"PRESENT METERS NOT CONDUCIVE TO MANIPULATION"

Threat Of Strike, If Immediate Insistence On New Meters Is Made

The Bombay Vehicles Federation is adamant on the point of the introduction of new meters.

It is gathered that, if the Government contnues its attitude, direct action will be resorted to, that is, there will be a strike in the Taxi Trade in Bombay.

The Union's General Secretary, Mr. Jhabwala, interviewed in this connection, said, "We are amenable to reason. Our plea is that it is a loss of Rs. 3 lakhs to Taxi-Drivers. The crux of the problem is that there are no proved cases so far that the present meters lead to manipulation, which is the main argument bolstered against them. In a few cases where objection had been taken, the V. J. T. Institute, the proper authority to inspect meters, had vindicated the attitude of the Union—that the present meters are not conducive to manipulation."

"However, the Union will consider a proposal before it gradually to eliminate the present meters and introduce the round-flag meters."

"But if we are forced drastically to alter the existing meters in a trice, the only course left open to us is to call a strike."

SUCCESS OF CLOVE BOYCOTT

Sjt. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the Cloves Boycott Committee, has issued the following statement:—

It is a matter for gratification that the clove dealers in India operating in the ports like Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, are whole-heartedly co-operating with the Congress organisations in maintaining an effective boycott of all import of foreign clove. The cargo of 150 bales that arrived in Madras from Zanzibar is kept in the Custom bond under the strict watch of the Congress organisation so that not one bale of this can find its way to the market. The boycott in Calcutta also is getting stiffer and on the whole there is a spontaneous response on the part of both dealers and consumers to the appeal of the Congress.

Off and on, however, efforts are being made by interested parties to create and circulate rumours the object of which is to weaken the morale of the boycott movement. Only the other day a couple of cablegrams were received from Zanzibar suggesting that the settlement of the clove problem was in sight. Rumours of this nature are mischievous in effect and the dealers must warn themselves against these. The motive behind these cablegrams was to create false hopes in the minds of the dealers so that they should place orders for fresh stocks in anticipation of the settlement. We have to appeal to the clove dealers all over the country that they should refrain from negotiating any orders for fresh stock until the Congress lifts the embargo upon the import of all foreign clove. The Cloves Boycott Committee is in constant communication with the Indian National Association of Zanzibar and any news about the settlement must reach us earlier than any other private agency. Dealers must beware of these propagandist rumours and refuse to walk into the trap. If we can continue the boycott with the same vigour and determination only for a little longer more we are bound to succeed.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

The Bank of Baroda, Ltd., shows a net profit of the year ended December 31, 1937, (subject to audit) including the sum of Rs. 56,824-7 brought forward of Rs. 6,53,505-9-2.

An "ad interim" dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was paid for the half year ended June 30, 1937, which absorbed Rs. 1,50,000. The Directors now propose to pay a final dividend for the half year ended December 31, 1937, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of income tax (Rs. 1,50,000), to transfer Rs. 1,50,000 to the Reserve Fund raising that fund to Rs. 26,50,000 and to transfer to the Bank's property account Rs. 1,00,000.

METROPOLITAN'S Record BONUS

As a result of first valuation at the end of four years
Rs. 15 on Whole Life Assurances } per Rs. 1,000
Rs. 11 on Endowment Assurances } per year

Business in force Rs. 2,00,00,000

IS the MOST PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE

THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
371, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

POUR a measure WHITE HORSE into a large glass and fill up with Soda. At the very first sip you will recognise the soft smoothness and rich flavour of "White Horse." It is a real old Scotch Whisky of the finest quality. For the sake of your own enjoyment, always ask for "White Horse"!

FINE AS A FINE LIQUEUR

Sole Agents: PHIPSON & CO. LTD. Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Delhi and Rawalpindi.

Two new very refreshing perfumed Colognes: "Tosca" is most exotic, "Rhinegold" sunny, cheerful, serene.

FEEL AS YOUNG AS YOUR DAUGHTER

Keep your girlish feelings and looks by taking Beecham's Pills. They will cleanse you internally—remove ageing poisons from your system—keep you bright and vivacious—your complexion fresh and beauty unspoiled by the years!

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Purely Vegetable

TO-DAY. ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s

A.M.

8-0 AIR Artist—Sanrangi. Desi. 8-10 Devendra Vijay. Gujarati Ghazals. 8-40 Abdul Aziz Khan of Patiala. Pilu and Bhairavi on Vichitrabeen. 8-55 The AIR Trio. Nautch Gat in Bhairavi.

Noon.

12-0 "Saubhadra". Marathi musical play.

P.M.

12-40 Instrumental music. Abdul Azizkhan of Patiala—Vichitra Been. Lalat and Bihag. 12-55 Kesarbai Kerkar—Kafi Kanda. 1-0 Market rates, announcements. 1-5 Carroll Gibbons and Savoy Orpheans. 1-20 Turner Layton. 1-37 Louis Levy and Gaumont Br. Symphony. 1-52 Jack Payne and Orchestra. 5-30 AIR Artists. Songs, choruses and solos. 6-0 Jack Hylton and Orchestra. Dance music. 6-15 Mike steps out—No. 5. 6-30 News in Marathi. 6-35 To Dhumijan. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-40 Talk (Marathi). Prof. M. D. Alterkar's review of Marathi publications 7-55 Violin and Organ recital from St. Thomas' Cathedral. 8-25 Russian Balalaika Orchestra. 8-35 W. Hyde—Baritone. 8-45 News in Hindustani. 9-0 News in English. 9-15 Rajaballi of Dewas. 9-45 Talk (English): "London 22nd July, 1800." "Bombay 31st January, 1801." By Stanley Jepson. 10-0 Rajaballi of Dewas. Bhajan Bahar.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 832 kc/s
TRANSMISSION I

A.M.

8-0 AIR Orchestra—Desi. 8-10 Daim Hussain 8-25 Binapani Mukerjee. Classical and light music. 8-55 Mujaddad. 9-10 News (English). 9-20 News (Hindustani). 9-30 Hafiz Ali Khan of Gwalior—Sarod Solos Todi and Bhairvin. 10-0 Binapani Mukerjee. Classical and light music.

TRANSMISSION II

P.M.

12-30 Indian music. 1-30 "Waltzing Awhile".

TRANSMISSION III

P.M.

5-0 Mujaddad. 5-15 Daim Husain. 5-30 For Jack and Jill. 6-0 Hafiz Ali Khan. Sarod Solos. Purbi. 6-15 "Sa-Re-Ga"—Music lesson No. 7. 6-30 "For villagers only". 7-30 Binapani Mukerjee. Classical and light music. 7-45 Mujaddad. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): By Khawaja Hasan Nizami. Recollections of famous characters of Indian History. 8-15 Mujaddad. 8-25 Binapani Mukerjee. Classical and light music. 8-45 Hafiz Ali Khan—Sarod Solos. Durga and Pilu. 9-15 News and weather (Hindustani). 9-30 News and weather (English). 9-45 European music. 9-50 Talk (English): "Matters of moment." By Margaret Bondfield, BBC Relay. 10-5 A recorded interlude. 10-15 "Swing music." 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSION I
49.3 metres, 6,085 kc/s
Programmes as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION II
49.3 metres, 6,085 kc/s
Programmes as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III
86 metres, 3,495 kc/s.

P.M.

5-0 to 6-20 Programmes as in Delhi I. 6-30 Daim Hussain—Ghazals. 6-45 Binapani Mukerjee. Bengali song. 7-0 AIR Orchestra—Malgunji. 7-10 Air Artist. Hill folk songs. 7-30 to 10-5 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-5 Hafiz Ali Khan of Gwalior. Hamir on Sarod. 10-20 Binapani Mukerjee. Bengali Kirtan. 10-30 Hafiz Ali Khan—Sarod Solos. Bageshwari and Mand. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 37.4 m. 810 kc/s. and 49.10 m. 6.109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

P.M.

12-36 A. W. Ketelbey Rhapsody". By Radio Quartette. Weather. 1-36 School programme. 2-6 Gramophone records. 2-36 Vocal music. Nirmala Mazumdar Kavya Sangit. 2-51 Jayanti Chatterjee—Adhunik. 5-6 For rural areas. 5-36 A humourous duet. 5-46 Classico-modern song. 6-1 Light Bengali song. 6-21 Kavya Sangit. Asith Mukherjee. 6-36 Musical variety. By Bani Sangha. 7-36 Betar Orchestra by T. N. Dey. 7-51 Talk: "Sundarban". By Pasupati Chatterjee. 8-6 News and weather (Bengali). 8-21 Musical variety (contd.) By Bani Sangha. 9-1 Commercial news, weather (English) 9-6 News, announcements. 9-21 Talk: 9-36 A humourous interlude. 9-50 A relay from the BBC alternatively: Vocal and Orchestral selections.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.). GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.66 m.). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m). GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.)

P.M.

7-25 Opening announcements. 7-30 Big Ben. 'House in Country'. 8-15 Recital by Betty Humby (Pianoforte). 8-30 Central Band of Royal Air Force. 9-15 Hotel Victoria Orchestra. 9-30 News, announcements. 9-50 "Matters of moment". 10-5 British Ballads.

RAILWAY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Victories For Bombay Teams In Wendon Cup

Six teams have entered for the title of Inter-Divisional Railway Champions for the Wendon Hockey Cup, which opened at the Cooperage on Wednesday evening.

This tournament is being held to choose the best talent available to form a strong team to represent the G.I.P. Railway in the Inter-Railway Hockey Championship at Delhi and the Bombay Aga Khan Hockey tournament.

Two games were played on Wednesday evening In the first Bombay beat Jhansi by 2 goals to nil, in a well-contested match. Both goals were stored in the second half and Gaitley and Bocarro were responsible for one each.

SECOND GAME

In the second game the Bombay Workshops proved to be too good for their opponents, the Sholapur division and defeated them by as many as 6 goals without a reply.

The winners established their superiority from the start and scored at short intervals. The scorers were Romer (3), Dias (2) and Mungarvin (1).

THE TEAMS

BOMBAY DIVISION: Dontre; Jones and Rodrigues; Adams, Marsh and Nock; Game, Gaitley, Rashid, Bocarro and Tellis.

JHANSI DIVISION: Shananahan; Bates and Arkhi; Murray, Grostrate and Webber; Dowson, Qureshi, Francis, Abdul Rehman and King.

SECOND MATCH

BOMBAY WORKSHOPS: Coveney; Thomas and Westling; Lloyd, Sullivan and Pavey; Mungarvin, Dias, Romer, Fidgett, and Fraser.

SHOLAPUR DIVISION: J. Anthony; Calmiano and F. Anthony; Hamilton, Perkins, and Steele; Durham, Mogha, Johnson, Whitehead and V. S. Rao.

TO-DAY'S GAMES

Jubbulpore v Bhusawal 3-40 p.m.
Bombay v Bombay Workshops 5 p.m.

NAWANAGAR WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

JAMNAGAR, Jan. 12.

Nawanagar won the West Zone final of the Cricket Championship of India, for the Ranji Trophy, to-day, by defeating Bombay by an innings and 139 runs.

Two Aspects Of Rural Life

NEED OF RESUSCITATING LANGUISHING VILLAGES

Panchayats Must Be Made Real Self-Governing Bodies, Urges Ramdas Pantulu

MADRAS: (By Mail).

"We cannot afford to neglect the villages and allow them to languish. Want of leadership has to be made good and proper organisations should be brought into existence to bring the villages to their own" said Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiar, presiding at the first session of the Provincial Village Panchayats Conference to-day at Royapettah

Out of nearly 6,000 Panchayat Boards in the Presidency, delegates from over 3,000 boards were present.

BACK TO VILLAGES.

Proceeding Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar said:—

"The coming in of the foreign government, the new economic policy and the importance given to English and the large salaries given to officers under the Government compared to the Agricultural income, all led people, especially the intelligent ones, to leave the village, settle down in towns, and look after jobs or urban occupations. So, the villages were depleted of leadership and intelligence. The amenities available in the towns began to increase both on account of the wealth concentrated in the towns and the fact that the rulers lived in the towns and they, following the Western standards, wanted to improve the towns. The net result of all this has been the decadence of village life in all its aspects.

"It is only during the last few years that the folly of the course that has been followed is being realised. There is a return back to the villages. If this movement is to be helpful to the advancement of our country, village life has to be organised and amenities which were not available in the villages before are to be made available there.

TWO ASPECTS.

The village life has to be organised under two heads—the economic aspect and the other administrative and social aspect. For the first the village co-operative society is the best medium. For the social and administrative improvement of the village, the village Panchayat is necessary and it should comprise all the activities in the village. It will be necessary to provide for the constitution, the powers and the functions and the funds necessary for the purpose in self-contained legislative enactment. This enactment should be conceived on a liberal democratic basis with trust in the people as the guiding factor or otherwise it will be only hampering the village life and bringing into existence some phatom which will serve as a sign post of what to avoid rather than as the central pivot for the whole village life to gather round.

VILLAGE PANCHAYAT.

The village Panchayat should be an elected body. Every adult villager should have a voice in electing the Panchayatdars. The whole country should be divided into village Panchayat areas on a compulsory basis. The village Panchayat should be entrusted with all the functions that can be carried out by the Panchayat, which should comprise all local matters. All the functions in the village should be entrusted to one Panchayat and not to several bodies. It should be the aim to make the Panchayat a strong institution having the necessary prestige and functions to deal with all affairs of the village. The Village Panchayats should be given sufficient finance and financial powers for carrying out the duties entrusted to them.

MOMENTOUS CONFERENCE

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, Chairman of the Reception Committee in his address considered the present Conference to be a momentous conference in the history of Local Selg-Government in this Province, and expected great results to follow from its deliberations.

The main purpose for which this Conference was convened was to evolve a scheme for the reform of the Village Panchayats so as to make them genuinely autonomous units, which might once more participate in real democratic Government. The time chosen by them for the Conference was propitious because the Congress Government now in office was pledged to a thorough overhauling of the present system of local self-government and in that process to make the villages the foundation of the edifice of the constitution. This was inevitable in any system of popular Government.

VILLAGERS' SHARE.

The perception that they really enjoyed self-Government would come to the villagers more from the consciousness that they themselves run their village Government, than from the share that they have in the central or provincial governments.

He then described how autonomous village Panchayats should be constituted on modern democratic type, and concluding said the real success of any scheme of village self-government depended after all not so much on the written constitution of the Panchayats and other local bodies, but on the way they were actually administered.—A. P.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Hyderabad And Federation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—His Excellency the Viceroy is coming here in the middle of this month and he will remain here for a week. We do not know round what matters the discussions will centre But one thing is quite obvious, that Lord Linlithgow will speak with H. E. H. the Nizam about Hyderabad's accession to the Federation

We are confident that Sir Akbar will stick to his promise, of his latest communique assuring to consult the public before final commitment It is Sir Akbar who can make or mar the political and economic status of Hyderabad. The sons of the soil are struggling hard for enhancing the political status of Hyderabad. If Sir Akbar is really earnest to serve Hyderabad then he must try his best to save Hyderabad from external interference.

With the advent of Federation the very existence of this Indian State is threatened People affirm that Sir Akbar, is a staunch supporter of the Federal Scheme, and wants to drag Hyderabad in the same. This plan will prove disastrous for Hyderabad. The British Government call themselves the Paramount Power in India and no amount of safeguards have proved of any avail to us, when the Government are bent on breaking their solemn pledges and treaties.

Why should Hyderabad join such a Federation where its political and economic condition would be in peril. If Sir Akbar thinks that Hyderabad will gain by joining the Federation, we request the able Prime-Minister to place before the public such facts as would convince them. Hyderabad ought to sacrifice no more for Britain's sake. If Hyderabad rejects Federation what will happen? Can Whitehall persuade us to accept a scheme which is not beneficial to us? When the Government of India Act 1935 gives us the option to join or not to join, then why should not we take advantage of the offer? Now a word to our Prime-Minister. He must keep this in mind that Hyderabad's entry into Federation must be decided after consulting such bodies, as the Jagirdars, the Samisthans, the Mansabdars and accredited leaders of the public. Last, but not the least, Sir Akbar must keep this motto in mind—Hyderabad's interests first and other interests next after.—Yours, etc.

UNFORTUNATE.

Hyderabad, Jan. 5

A Dadar Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the population of Dadar is increasing and the people are using by-lanes to go to the Bazar and stations but I am sorry to say that members of Corporation are not taking any notice of these dirty by-lanes used by the people and henceforth, I request the authorities to do the needful.—Yours, etc.,

K. V. DIGHE.

Catholics And Birth-Control

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please allow me to say that I do not agree with your correspondent, Mr. Gopal Govind, in blaming wholesale the Roman Catholics for interfering with the question of Birth Control. Most of them, if left to themselves, would probably not bother about it. It is their priests who being rabid opponents of this measure urge them to oppose it. In the Madras instance, referred to by your correspondent, it was a German Jesuit Father who violently agitated in the matter and succeeded in persuading the Catholics of that place to oppose the opening of Birth Control clinics in that Presidency. It must be remembered that Catholics are easily guided in all matters by their priests whom they blindly obey through fear that to do otherwise would endanger their salvation. What are these poor people to do? Among them, in this country, only a small minority would Judge, a religious question on its own merit. The rest are swayed by the fear of offending their priests and thus incurring their anger and curse. This is particularly true of the womenfolk Knowing this thoroughly, the priests take advantage of their dispositions to make these poor people obey them as they, the priests, wish Birth Control being a question that concerns all, it is certainly unfair on the part of Roman Catholic priests to make use of what ever influence they possess to deprive others, not of their persuasion, of the benefit of this social measure. But the Roman Catholic priest is generally a self-opinionated. He does unto others what he would not like being done unto him. As a case in point, I would mention the campaign some Roman Catholic priests and their journals are leading in England, at present, against the holding of the International Congress of Freethinkers in London this year. This Congress, which for the last 50 years meets every year in a European city, decided to meet in London this year Immediately the news became known, some Roman Catholic priests in London, with the help of their papers, started a campaign of misrepresentations pretending that it was a Congress of Bolsheviks, hailing from Moscow, that was going to be held, in England and that the Government ought not to tolerate this! It is a Jesuit Father, by name Woodlock, who is at the head of this movement to oppose peaceful people meeting together! Let any one try to oppose their so-called Eucharistic Congress, which is held every two years in different cities in the world, and see the row they would make about it.—Yours, etc.

A FREETHINKER.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

On Fast

SURAJMAL P. SHAH (Chunusma, Baroda) writes "One Mahatma of this place is on fast for the last 24 days and he is determined to continue till the Congress session is held or until peace is restored in the Reception Committee of the Haripura Congress and Dr Chandulal and his Vyayam Mandal are restored to their due position in the Committee."

Haj Grievance

H K. MOHAMED—Considers the messing charges on s.s. "El Madina" (the new Pilgrim steamer) to be too high in view of the comparative briefness of the voyage, and appeals to the Scindia Steam Navigation Company to reduce them.

Liquor Advertisements

MRS. SUSHILA GANGADHAR—Appeals to the Bombay Government to put an immediate ban on liquor advertisements, so as to prepare the presidency for complete prohibition.

Late Mrs. Nehru

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—India mourns the sad demise of the Venerable old mother of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The noble example of self-sacrifice set by Mrs. Motilal Nehru will ever be gratefully remembered by India as unique in the history of her struggle for freedom. Brave Mrs. Nehru is dead, but the spirit of self-sacrifice she has imparted in the people of this country will ever remain.—Yours etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

To Khadi Lovers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Secretary of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition has requested, Khadi-lovers, Delegates and Visitors to the Congress Session to send or bring with them each one hank (of 840 yds.) of well-twisted self-spun yarn.

The Secretary expects at least one lac of such hanks, but I should think that Bombay city alone can give this quota easily, for which I invited the authorities' attention to organise and do the needful in the matter at the earliest.

All this yarn is to be exhibited at the Exhibition and presented to Gandhiji during his visit.

This "Festival of Sacrificial Spinning" offers a splendid opportunity to all to express their devotion and faith in the Congress and the message of the Spinning Wheel expounded by Gandhiji.

In this connection may I offer my services for the collection of such yarn in Bombay North—Matunga—Hindu-colony at Napoo Hall—Yours, etc.,

K. A. PARAMESWARAN.

Matunga, Nov. 11.

Anti-Communist Propaganda

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every week or so thousands of leaflets are distributed in the streets of Bombay, printed by "The Bombay Press Service," with the view of acquainting the public of the evils and other monstrosities that are happening in unhappy Russia under the regime of Communism, and thus warning the public against its penetration in our happy India.

The object of the press seems to be most selfless and patriotic, but the public is not so credulous as to accept the authenticity of the statements unless it knows the names of the person or persons who are responsible for their publication and also knows the place they hold in the political or social or educational field

If the "facts" as placed before the public are genuine and irrefutable, we see no reason why the names of the Editor and Publisher of the leaflets should not be disclosed to the public unless the whole thing is a mere anti-Communist propaganda started by some who dreads Communism and knows its advent in India will end their days of exploitation.—Yours, etc.

J. J.

Un-Indian Dancing

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On reading the cinema columns to-day, I find that Prof. Ghose, who is a magician and a hypnotist, is to give his programme as an additional attraction to the picture "One in a Million" running at present at Plaza Theatre. Prof. Ghose had given his show a fortnight ago accompanied by "talented nautch girls" at the "capitol," while the picture of Dienna Durbin "Hundred men and a girl" was being shown. No doubt the magic tricks and the items of hypnotism were highly appreciated by the audience at "Capitol" but the dances of the "nautch girls" provoked a good deal of disgust, which resulted in to part of the house leaving the show and the remaining nearly "hooting" the dancers down. It was shocking to find that the dances were announced from the stage as "Indian Dances." having neither Indian costumes nor any movements which can claim the appellation "Indian dancing."

This sort of performance of dances will create incorrect, and undignified impression of the sublime art of Indian dancing on the minds of the people.—Yours, etc.

MANU MULJI THACKER.

"Homestead." Gamdevi

Non-Communal Cricket Matches

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—The Festival match played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground distinctly proves and shows more than any other fact that well-contested matches are capable of evoking keenest interest among the spectators and that communal basis is not, especially at the present stage of the progress of Indian Cricket, essential for making the matches interesting. Hence it will be very greatly conductive not only to the progress of cricket but also to fostering a closer and more friendly feeling between different communities if most well-contested matches between teams composed of the best of all the players of all communities equally are arranged at regular intervals. It will besides raising the standard of cricket to the highest level possible bring most promising cricketers of all communities into greater prominence.—Yours etc.,

"INDIAN CRICKET-ADVANCE".

ARMED ROBBERY RUNS RIOT IN SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, (By Mail).

Day or night never passes without a shooting affray in the International Settlement or the French Concession of Shanghai.

Shanghai has always suffered from gangsters. But never before has the position been so serious as at present. The reason for this is that the enormous influx of refugees into the foreign areas includes many bad characters and others who, without livelihood, are driven to desperate remedies. And the entry of the Chinese soldiers for internment in the French Concession, where thousands rushed in during the last days of the hostilities added to the problem. Many are known to have escaped in civilian attire retaining their weapons.

There is an enormous quantity of firearms and hand grenades in the foreign areas. With more than a million destitute refugees in these areas, it is easy to understand what a stupendous task lies before the authorities.

Hitherto it has been impossible to eradicate the armed gangsters from Shanghai because they operated from Chinese administered areas outside the French Concession and the International Settlement. Now that these latter are surrounded by a steel band of Japanese troops, the gangsters are entirely confined within the foreign areas. Thus the warfare waged against them by the police has a much better chance of achieving definite results than ever before.—Reuter.

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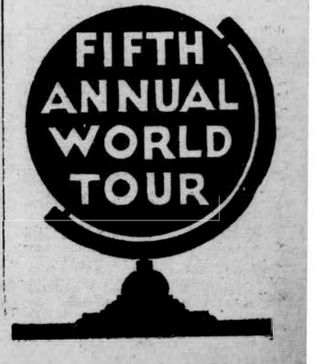

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Sud 12, 1994
Muslim: Zilquad 9, 1356
Parsi: Amardad 10, 1307
Hightide: 8.30; 22.17
Lowtide: 3.12; 15.11
Sunrise: 7h 15m
Sunset: 6h 20m
Bombay Legislative Assembly, 2 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Council 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
English Mail due at 6 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Telegrams for Muscat only should now be routed via Karachi. Traffic for other places to be diverted as hitherto.

LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB

The annual general meeting of the members will be held on the 23rd instant at 11-15 a.m. at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Burrows Lane, Girgaum, Bombay.

AIR SERVICES OF INDIA

The famous Cricketeer, Prince Duleepsinhji, the younger brother of His Highness the Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar came on the stretcher by a special Plane of the Air Services of India, Ltd. He is leaving to-day for Europe for medical treatment.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKERS' UNION

The Annual General Meeting and the Conference of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union will be held at Dhond on the 12th and 13th of February, 1938. Comrade G. D. Sane, the Divisional Secretary has been deputed to organise the Conference.

GHATKOPAR MEETING TO MOURN MRS. NEHRU'S DEATH

A public meeting of Ghatkopar residents under the auspices of Ghatkopar Taluka Mahasabha Samiti will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Dhanji Devshi Rashtriya Shala Building, Navroj Lane to express sorrow at the death of Shrimati Swaruprani.

DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION IN OKHA

An Okha correspondent writes:—

Many eventful functions were held and sweets distributed to children on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of H. H. Sir Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda on 3rd instant. During the night dramatic performances were held by the Okha Gugali Brahmin Youth League, under the presidentship of Mr. J. N. Mehta, the Harbour Engineer, one of them being specially in aid of the Shivalaya.

LATE MR. S. M. KULKARNI

Under the joint auspices of the North Kanara Goud Saraswat Brahmin Sangh and the North Kanara Goud Saraswat Brahmin Co-operative Bank Ltd., a condolence meeting of the members of the community residing in the City of Bombay and its Suburbs, was convened at 4 p.m. on Sunday, to mourn the loss of late Mr. Shantaram Mangesh Kulkarni, a great philanthropist of Karwar.

Mr. V. M. Telang in moving the condolence resolution depicted a vivid picture to show how the late Mr. Kulkarni dedicated his life to the good of the G. S. B. Community in particular and also the community at large. Prof. V. V. Kamat and Messrs. G. R. Wagle, A. S. Telang, M. V. Telang, D. S. Nadkarni and P. S. Nadkarni made short speeches pointing out some of the outstanding and amiable qualities possessed by the late Mr. Kulkarni.

The condolence resolution was then unanimously passed and the Chairman of the meeting was requested to send a copy thereof to the members of family of the late Mr. Kulkarni.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The General Died at Dawn" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Petrified Forest," Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Doctor Syn". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Eternal Music" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kisan Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
REGAL—"Ali Baba Goes to Town" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The Life of Emile Zola" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Way to Glory" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Good Old Soak" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ADULT EDUCATTON ASSOCIATION

"The Adult Classes for to-day will be held and conducted as usual."

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF JOURNALISM

Students and staff of the American College of Journalism and Lentin's Commercial College held a meeting to pay tribute to the life of Mrs. Swaruprani Nehru on Wednesday. The College of Journalism and the Lentin's Commercial College were closed on Wednesday in honour of the deceased.

SMALL FACTORY-OWNERS' PROTEST MEETING

Public Protest Meeting of the Small Factory-Owners of the city, to voice their protest against the recent application of the Factory Act to Small Factories will be held to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.), at the Northbrook Gardens under the auspices of the Association of Indian Industries, Bombay. Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji will preside.

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

During the month of December, the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 643. Among them the number of new admissions was 193 of whom, Hindus were 165, Mussalmans were 13 and Christians 15. The average daily attendance was 24.

THYAGARAJA UTSAVAM

The following concerts are arranged for to-day (Thursday) with suitable accompaniments in celebration of Thyagaraja Utsavam at Pratap Bhuvan, Telang Road, Matunga (G. I. P.) under the auspices of the Sri Ranjani Sabha, Bombay.

From 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Miss Sundari Ramanan (Violin) solo.

From 9-30 p.m. Solo Violin by Gururajappa brother of Chowdayya.

SANATANI HINDUS' MEETING

A Public Meeting of the Sanatani Hindus of Bombay will be held at Madhav Bag near C. P. Tank to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.), under the Presidentship of Pandit Ramapatiji Mishra, when lectures will be delivered by several Scholars and Pandits about the present political situation and the duties of Hindus, as also on the Resolutions passed at the Tenth Annual Conference of the All-India Varnashram Swarajya Sangha held at Madras in Christmas last.

SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE'S MEETING

Compulsory Primary Education In 'B' And 'E' Wards

A weekly meeting of the Schools Committee was held at the Corporation Hall on Wednesday.

A resolution that Primary Education of children of both sexes, of all classes and creeds except the boys and girls of Europeans and Anglo-Indians shall be compulsory in B and E Wards of the city with effect from October, 1938, or such later date as it may be possible was passed and the Mayor was requested to get the sanction of the Government to the introduction of the proposed scheme.

For this the Schools Committee has to be authorised to ascertain the preliminary census of the children of school-going age to be brought under compulsion, a copy of which resolution with an intimation was to be forwarded to the Standing Committee so that the Corporation may be prepared to sanction the necessary grant of Rs. 6,000 for carrying out the above proposals.

Calcutta Corporation's Grief For Mrs. Nehru's Death

The Calcutta Corporation adopted a resolution expressing profound sorrow at the death of Mrs. Swaruprani Nehru. The House then adjourned.

HARTAL IN BENARES

Queen's College Students On Strike

BENARES, Jan. 12.

In pursuance of the appeal issued by the President of the Town Congress Committee, complete 'hartal' was observed in the city to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of Mrs. Motilal Nehru.

A large public meeting held on the Town Hall grounds passed a condolence resolution. The resolution was sent to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

A condolence meeting was also held in the Hindu University Arts College under the presidentship of Raja Jawala Prasad, pro-Vice-Chancellor. Students of the Queen's College went on strike today on the refusal of the Principal to give permission to hold a meeting to condole the death of Mrs. Motilal Nehru.

They staged a walk-out at noon and held a meeting on the public road between the Queen's College and Queen's School buildings.—United Press.

MUSLIM LEAGUE MEETING

Raja Of Mahamudabad To Address

A public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League will take place at Mohamed Ali Road behind Mandvi Post Office to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Jinnah will preside and the Raja of Mahmoodabad who is in Bombay has kindly consented to be the chief speaker.

FAREWELL TO TUKARAM

Mayor To Greet The Great Saint

The members of the All-India League of Films' Censorship and the Cinema-Goers' Association of India, will give a Farewell entertainment to 'Sant Tukaram' on Friday evening 5-15 p.m. show at the Central, Girgaum, when the 'good old saint' bids bood-bye to the citizens of Bombay after feasting the eyes of at least a million people in the city itself and having had a protracted trial of 'record run' in the Screen-career of every country in the World.

Dr. E. Moses, the Mayor of Bombay, will grace the occasion and deliver the Farewell speech.

Merchants Chamber's Wire To Jawahar

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has sent the following telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:

Indian Commercial community sends its deepest condolences on the death of your revered mother, Mrs. Swaruprani Nehru, a model wife and mother who will be an inspiration to the womanhood of India. May God give you and your family strength to bear up under this bereavement.

'China Day' Differences In Ratnagiri

RATNAGIRI, Jan. 12.

Differences of opinion with regard to the attitude people should adopt towards China in her present crisis culminated in disorderly scenes at a public meeting held last night in Swatantrya-Laxmi-Chawk in connection with "China Day".

A meeting was held in accordance with the Congress President's direction the previous night but the official Congress resolution was negatived and one urging China not to depend on other countries was carried by a majority.

At last night's meeting the legality of holding the meeting was questioned by a section of the audience and this led to unruly scenes. But order was restored by the intervention of the President and a resolution expressing sympathy with China was passed. —A. P.

"China Day" In Kurla

(From A Correspondent).

The Kurla Congress Committee and the Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union of Kurla formed a United Front to observe the "China Day."

A mass meeting of Kurla workers and other citizens was held under their joint auspices, Mr. Damale, president of the Kurla Congress Committee presiding.

Messrs. R. M. Jambhekar, T. T. Suryawanshi, Salvi and others addressed the meeting.

A resolution, moved by Mr. Jambhekar, congratulating the Chinese people for their heroic resistance against Japanese aggression and declaring its fraternal solidarity with their struggle and calling upon the Working Committee of the I. N. C. to intensify the campaign for the boycott of Japanese goods was passed.

After the announcement of the appointment of a joint "China Relief" Committee by the president, the meeting ended.

CHINA DAY COLLECTION

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee writes:—

The China Day Collection Boxes issued by the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee were opened at the Committee's office, on Wednesday in the presence of the Jt. Hon. Secretary, the Hon. Treasurer and some primary members of the Committee. The total collections amounted to Rs. 101-10-5

AJMER-MERWARA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Sjt. B. N. Bhargav, Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Ajmer, wires:—

The Secretary, Ajmer-Merwara Provincial Congress Committee, announces meetings of the Provincial Congress Committee and delegates have been postponed from 16th to 25th inst. The time and place have been unchanged.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the ending on the 7th day of January, 1938.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	26,94,90,000
Notes in circulation:	
(a) Legal Tender in India	180,95,84,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	5,03,36,000
Total Notes issued	212,94,10,000
Total Liabilities	212,94,10,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 57.867 per cent.

ASSETS	Rs
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	8,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	78,80,70,000
Total of A	123,22,21,000
B. Rupee Coin	62,30,94,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	27,40,95,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	
Total Assets	212,94,10,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 7th January, 1938.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital Paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government*	10,35,84,000
(b) Banks	18,03,51,000
(c) Others	1,36,58,000
Bills Payable	11,98,000
Other Liabilities	70,53,000
Rupees	40,58,44,000

*Includes £85,400 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	26,93,45,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	1,45,000
Rupee Coin	3,15,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,35,000
Bills Discounted—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	...
Balances held abroad**	1,84,90,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	5,00,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	1,00,000
Investments	6,14,63,000
Other Assets	56,51,000
Rupees	40,58,44,000

**Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, the 12th January 1938, tenders to the amount of £10,83,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 92 per cent.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 19th January 1938, on the same conditions as previously announced.

CONCESSION RATES FOR COTTON

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, have strongly protested against the Notifications issued by the North-Western and East Indian Railways proposing to grant a rebate of 20 per cent. in the Freight rates for cotton consigned to Cawnpore.

The Committee have pointed out that the condition that the concessional rates will be allowed only to those consigners who despatch a minimum quantity of 75,000 maunds during the ten months' period, means that only very big textile mills at Cawnpore which are mostly under European management will be able to avail of this concession and the smaller Indian factories will be placed at a very great disadvantage compared to bigger concerns.

The Committee, therefore, while emphasizing the desirability of a general reduction in the freight rates for cotton protest against this discriminatory measure adopted by the Railways for the benefit of a particular commercial section at one station and request the Railway Board to move in the matter and have this discrimination removed as early as possible.

The Committee have requested the Board to grant similar concessional rates for cotton booked to other stations particularly stations in Bengal; as otherwise the Mills in this province would be put to a great disadvantage as compared to mills elsewhere.

(Other Commercial News See Pages 12 and 13.)

CONCERT IN AID OF 'VARSITY SETTLEMENT

A variety concert will be held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday January 27, at 6 p. m., in aid of the University Settlement for Women. The concert has been organised by a special committee under the chairmanship of the Lady Blackwell and the programe drawn up for the occasion includes song and dance items by well-known local amateurs.

The dances will be by pupils of Medame Kalvey, Miss Ramilla Shroff and Baby Rupa Rani Munshi and an attractive "garba" ensemble by the girls of the Vanita Vishram School.

Tickets may be had from the Secretary, University Settlement for Women, Reynold's Road, Byculla (Phone: 41043 and 43285).

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

To-day the suburbs are to a great extent free from crime. This is mainly due to the development of the Suburban Police force, who year by year are being better trained, well equipped and better supervised.

The last mentioned needs praise, for from the head of the Police force, to the other officials, strenuous labour and carrying out of orders have been their motto.

This decrease in crime, which once was a terror to the suburban residents is a God-sent boon. Now one could move about the whole of the suburban area without the slightest fright of being waylaid or robbed. This is due to the police force.

Those crime figures, I understand, will still decrease if the public react on their relations with the police who are after all the custodians of Law and Order.

GAMBLING EVIL

The gambling vice could be cleared by the public themselves, if only a body of public spirited men would with the aid of public lectures or by acting a private detective to the police, bring to light the various dens where satta betting or card gambling is being played.

This sort of yeomen service, I am sure, will be highly appreciated by the police and besides it would mean saving the large number of suburbanites from the clutches of this vice that has ruined many homes.

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC

The small-pox epidemic which is now playing havoc in the city is slowly spreading in the suburbs. Already the Thana area has been infected where 27 attacks and three death have been recorded so far.

If this epidemic is to be controlled from spreading, immediate steps must be taken by Municipal authorities and Local Bodies, who must enforce vaccination wherever necessary. The suburban vaccination stations must be kept open throughout the week and handbills and other methods must be employed to inform the public of the dangers of this disease. The educated citizens might help in this respect.

THANA CRICKET TOURNAMENT

Yesterday I wrote about the Marol tournament, to-day a correspondent draws my attention to the Teredesai Memorial Cricket Tournament, Thana, which decided their final match recently.

The final match was played between the G.I.P. Railway Institute, Thana, and the Anand Bharati Club and resulted in a win to the Institute by 9 runs and 2 wickets.

The Anand Bharati Club, batting first, put up a score of 144, K. R. Koli, being the highest contributor by 48 runs.

The Institute replied with 181, V. R. Shirke carrying his bat for 107.

In their second venture Anand Bharati Club captured 121, this time Motiram, contributing 40. In their second innings the Institute put up 93 runs for 8 wickets.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	Arr H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 40	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 25	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Deccan Queen on Mondays only	10 30	
Deccan Queen on Fridays only		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5
Poona Fast Passenger	17 00	11 35
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from January 1, 1938:—

Trains	Arr H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 05
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 40	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 00	13 50
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25
'The Flying Ranee' Mondays only from Surat	9 48	
'The Flying Ranee' daily except on Mondays	10 58	
'The Flying Ranee' Mondays only from Bulsar	9 15	
'The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Surat		15 10
'The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Bulsar		15 50
'The Flying Ranee' daily except Saturdays to Surat		18 05

PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK

Dr. Kumarappa's Instructive Address

The classification of feeble-mindedness into three groups as a result of the recent American investigations by means of mental tests was explained by Dr. J. M. Kumarappa in the course of a lecture on "The Relation of Psychology to Social Work", at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on Wednesday. Dr. Edward Hume presided.

The first type, he said, was idiocy. Expressed in terms of mental age, an idiot was one whose intelligence never developed above that of a three-year old child.

The next type was imbecility. The mentality of the imbecile was that of a normal child between the ages of three and seven years.

The morons formed the next group of the feeble-minded and they had the mental age of children of eight and twelve years.

Social work in the major portion of its field, he remarked, must deal with adults, and with adults whose socialization had been faulty.

After explaining the several branches of psychology, the speaker pointed out how the scientific world had been labouring for the need of mental tests to use in its dealings with human intelligence.

With regard to "Labour problem" he said that if social work among labourers was to be successful, the social worker should have some familiarity with psychology of the working class. With such a knowledge, human conduct would not only become more intelligible but more amenable to control. Scientific knowledge of human nature gave the social worker a sound basis for concrete attack upon industrial maladjustment and offered some practical suggestions as to ways of squaring industrial practices with known facts of human nature.

"The time has come for us", he said in conclusion, "to utilise the knowledge of sciences for the betterment of conditions of living and for making social work more scientific." By these methods social waste and wreckage could be avoided.

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

	Arrival	Delivery
LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)		
Wednesday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m
Friday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m
BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.	Departure
Wednesday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 a.m.
Friday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 a.m
DELHI-BOMBAY (JUHU)	Arrival	Delivery
Monday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m
Thursday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m
BOMBAY (JUHU)—DELHI		Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.
Tuesday		8-0 p.m
Thursday		8-0 p.m.
TRIVANDRUM—BOMBAY (JUHU)		Delivery
Tuesday		6-0 p.m.
BOMBAY (JUHU)—TRIVANDRUM		Latest hour of posting at G.P.O
Wednesday		8-0 p.m
BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR	Departure H.M.	Arrival H.M.
Monday	7-15	17-45
Thursday	7-15	17-45
Saturday	7-15	17-45

PROHIBITION IN BENGAL

Will Be Introduced In Noakhali District In April

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

The Government of Bengal intend to introduce prohibition in Noakhali District from April 1.

The Prohibition measures will take the form of closing down all shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages. Sale of drugs will not, for the present, be affected.

The Publicity Department of the Government have also adopted the policy of giving moral encouragement and support to any approved societies which are willing to engage actively in propaganda with the object of inducing people to give up the habit of indulging in intoxicants.—A.P.

PATHE

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THE GREATEST ACTOR OF THE AGE IN THE GREATEST ROLE OF HIS CAREER!

The Life of Emile ZOLA
Mr. PAUL MUNI
with GALE SONDERGAARD JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT Gloria Holden • Donald Crisp
Erin O'Brien-Moore • Henry O'Neill • Louis Calhern • Morris Carnovsky • Directed by Wm. Dieterle • Screen Play by Norman Reilly Raine, Heinz Herald and Geza Herczeg • Presented by WARNER BROS.

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"SOUND AT ITS BEST"
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

MATINEES TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4 P. M.
THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SEE THE GREAT
GEORGE ARLISS
in one of His BEST Films
"DOCTOR SYN"
an Exciting Tale of Smuggling

REGAL
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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LESLIE HOWARD
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The Incomparable Lovers of "Of Human Bondage" in
THE PETRIFIED FOREST
A Warner Bros. Picture

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1938

RLY. ADMINISTRATION

The Railway Board's annual report for 1936-37 shows appreciable progress in certain directions. The gross traffic receipts of State-owned railways for the year increased to Rs. 95 crores from Rs. 90 crores in 1935-36. The number of passengers carried increased from 503 to 509 millions, and passenger miles from 18,154 to 18,270 millions. The increase in goods traffic was notable, from Rs. 64 to 69 crores. A point of particular interest is that during the year under review the goods traffic was better by Rs. 97 lakhs than in 1929-30, the last year in which Railways earned a surplus. The improvement was due partly to a fairly good monsoon and also to a slight revival in world trade, which we can only hope will be permanent. It may also be due, though to a much smaller extent, to administrative changes calculated, on the one hand, to increased earnings and, on the other, to reduce expenditure. Of the former type are the comparatively cheaper fares, "introduced to stimulate traffic particularly in competitive areas", and "special reductions in freight rates for parcels and goods traffic". We are glad the Railway Board appreciate the need for reduced fares and freights to stimulate traffic. But we believe that they have not gone far enough in this direction and in "competitive areas" have only made a virtue of necessity. As regards measures of economy, the Report gives a pretty long list of them but they are for the most part of a minor character, though their cumulative effect may soon be appreciable.

Opportunity Missed

The most effective major means of effecting economy and also improving efficiency are the transfer of company-managed railways to State control and Indianisation of the higher Railway services. The advantages of State control are now admitted by economists and administrators alike. But the Government of India, for reasons best known to them, do not seem to be in any hurry to take over the still privately managed Railways even when it is possible to do so. Under the terms of the contract with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, the Secretary of State had the option to determine the contract on the 31st December 1937, or on the 31st December in any succeeding fifth year by giving to the Company twelve months' previous notice. But, it is amazing that Government decided not to exercise the option on the 31st December 1937. The contract has been extended for a period of eight years from the 1st January, 1938. Similarly under the terms of the contracts with the Bengal and North-Western and Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Companies, the Secretary of State had the option to determine the contracts and to acquire the Company-owned section of the two railways either on the 31st December, 1937 or on the 31st December, 1942 on giving twelve months' previous notice. The question whether this option should be exercised on the 31st December, 1937 was considered but it was decided not to exercise the option on that date. The contracts with the Companies will automatically continue for five years on the present terms and conditions and a fresh option will not be available till the 31st December, 1942. It is difficult to imagine any satisfactory reasons for losing the opportunity to take over these Railways. It may be that British financial interests are reluctant to part with an excellent source of profit and that once again the Government of India have submitted to them.

Slow Indianisation

As regards Indianisation, the progress is insufferably slow. The talk and promises of Indianisation have gone on ever since the conclusion of the War and the introduction of the Montford Reforms. But let us see where we stand now with regard to the Railways, in which department the highest posts can be worthily filled by Indians, given the necessary technical training, here or abroad. The Report shows that in March, 1937 there were 1,852 gazetted officers out of whom only 823 were Indians and even these were inclusive of 141 Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans. The statement of subordinates on scales of pay rising to Rs. 250 per month reveals a feature which is as scandalous as that of the domination of the higher services by Europeans. It shows that out of the 8,091 officials on these scales of pay as many as 3,419 were Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans. It is demonstrable that this abnormal preference given to these communities is not due to their possessing any special training or general educational qualifications. Most of them have superseded Indians with far better qualifications. Nor is it a case of safeguarding the rights of a minority on a population basis, the Anglo-Indians forming but an infinitesimal part of the Indian population. It is a case of sheer racial favouritism and has been naturally responsible for many evils in the Railway administration of India. Nobody would mind the Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans winning any number of posts in any department by dint of merit, on competitive tests of any reasonable type. But the present position is a scandal which is sadly demoralising the Anglo-Indians themselves. The pity of it is that this old scandal is sought to be perpetuated by all sorts of safeguards and may not be wholly removed till the entire administration of the country is Indianised and made responsible to Indians.

Japan Against The World

Japan, which launched on war with the confident hope of breaking the backbone of the Chinese nation within a few months, now finds that it may take as many years to accomplish the task. The occupation of cities like Peiping, Shanghai and Nanking and territory in the coastal provinces, though it undoubtedly places Japan in a position of very great advantage in the struggle, does not constitute the final prostration of China. The latter is still in possession of vast resources and unconquered territories and by resort to guerilla tactics may make the position of the Japanese army of occupation very unpleasant and occasionally precarious. The war is proving a horribly costly business to Japan and to finance the current year's operations she has been obliged to budget for an expenditure exceeding the whole of her normal annual budget. Instead of their talking of finishing the war by the end of this year, we now find Japanese Ministers trying to assure the people that the country can successfully finance "protracted hostilities"—which, however, remains to be seen. No bluff can prevent the economic stress of prolonged operations on a vast scale telling on a country, which has to depend for its prosperity—if not, indeed, for also its very existence—almost wholly on the export of its manufactured goods. Such export is in real danger of being jeopardised by the boycott movement started in more than one country as a protest against Japan's barbarous methods of warfare. If she persists in her insensate campaign of lawlessness for long, she may one day find herself not only bereft of all her resources, but also pitted against the peoples, if not the Governments, of most of the countries of the world.

ADULT EDUCATION.

Some Experiments And Suggestions

By K. A. KSHIRSAGAR, Grand High School, Dhulia.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore once said that a sound culture could be encouraged among the illiterates through native forms of entertainments. This aspect of adult education is very often lost sight of and mistakes have been made to teach them with the same text books that the children use. The subjects taught should be linked up with the life of the village and should wake in the adults a sense of self-respect, love of service, a capacity to organise and conduct movements for the good of the community, as is done in Russia in its "Rabfak" (the adult workers University.)

Babu Sangamlal Agarwala of Pragamashila Pathshala in U. P. has evolved a method for adult education By this method it is claimed an adult can become literate in six weeks In the last week he is given easier portion of Tulsi dasa's Ramayan to read and is taught to write a simple letter. During the last week he is made to read popular easy books or Gramagita which gives him confidence and interest. Dr. Laubach's method was found very successful in the Philippines. It is very widely used by missions in the whole of India, particularly in the North A conference on work for adult literacy in Hindi based on the Laudach's method was held at Lucknow in August last when the question of introducing it in the whole of India was throughly discussed from all practical points of view The method was very successful in the Philippines as I have stated at the outset, but our difficulties are certainly greater. Our peasants have not yet felt the inner urge to literacy which animated the Philippines

Bombay Experiments

Mrs. Modak and Miss Dongre of Bombay have prepared two books for adult education. "My book 1 and 2," are very practical as they have a teacher's book for the teacher. The books are based on our "kahani method": the kahani form is not at all new to the villager and so he takes an interest in the work from the beginning. This scheme was tried in Kathiawar at Bhavnagar by Mr. Gijubhai Badheka and found successful. Mrs. Modak tried it in C. P where she got good results. By this method an adult is taught to read within six weeks and it is presumed that the process of writing being rather difficult, these adults when they feel the need for writing, do it themselves. No outsider is required to teach in them writing. Thus slates and pencils are done away with in the beginning. What is required is a black board and a piece of chalk Even cowherds could teach one another in the fields by this method, the backs of the buffaloes being improvised for black boards.

Poona Experiments

Professor Bhagvat, the well-known rural worker, has been very successful in his method which is also the story method. It is the best method for demonstration purposes and to secure the rapt attention of the villagers By his method adults can learn to read and write in about four months. He has prepared charts in Marathi and Kanarese. He holds training classes for teachers at Poona and personally supervises over the whole field. He has also prepared his own readers and started a page for the villagers in his Marathi papers called the "Hitachintak." It may thus be seen that it is the only method pushed up by the right form of propaganda for its success with a special association started for this work alone.

Some Suggestions

The following few suggestions are now offered as a result of experience in the work for over a decade.

Subjects in which an adult is interested are signing his own name, reading letters from relatives and friends, writing replies, obtaining better information about agricultural marketing—protection against trickery—and money-lenders, reading religious books and newspapers of the type of Hitachintak of Mr. Bhagvat or "Listen" a special paper for the Africans (for this purpose we must follow the missions who have prepared lists of 1,000 basic words for Hindi and Urdu which the villagers frequently use and newspapers are to contain only these words).

Dr Hatch of Travancore makes use of the weekly bazaars for adult education His method deserves to be introduced In Madras the Chinese method of using the magic lantern slides for teaching reading is found very useful Mr Bhagvat has just begun to make a similar use of the magic lantern. These slides are found

(Continued on page 8 Col 4)

"ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANIES"

Possibilities Of Nationalisation

By Professor G. R. SAHAGAL, B.A., B.Sc., (E.E.) Calif, U. S. A., D.I.C., London; A.M. I.E.; Ind.

There are 60 concerns, big and small, made up of 41 limited liability joint stock public utility companies and 19 private individuals or partnerships, engaged in supplying and distributing electrical energy in the Presidency; 48 of them being licensees holding 56 licenses granted under the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act IX of 1910, the remaining 12 being unlicensed suppliers tendering supply by virtue of the sanction obtained under para. 28 of the said Act. The licensees have special privileges and corresponding duties as detailed in their respective licenses, and the unlicensed suppliers do not stand on the same footing as the licensees Twenty-five of these 56 licensed undertakings, comparatively speaking are new ones; that is they have not as yet completed their first 7 years statutory period of existence.

Important Concerns

Of the 56 licenses granted under the provisions of the Act, the 13 most important ones, stocks and shares with respect to which are listed by the Stock Exchange, have been acquired and are controlled by the following undertakings:—

(a) Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd.: The Bombay Electric License (1904) 1920.

(b) Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies, Ltd.: (1) Bombay (Hydro-Electric) License 1910; (2) Andhra Valley (Hydro-Electric) License 1916; (3) The Nila Mula Valley. (Hydro-Electric) License 1919; (4) The Khopoli Electric License.

(c) Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.: (1) Ahmedabad City Municipality and District Local Board License 1913; (2) Surat City Municipality and D. L. Board License 1920; (3) Bombay Suburban License 1926; (4) Ahmedabad Power Electric License 1928.

(d) United Eastern Agencies, Ltd.: (1) Poona Electric License; (2) Broach Electric License; (3) Nasik-Deolali Electric License (1930).

(e) Hublie Electricity Co., Ltd. Messrs Amte and Co. (1) Hubli Electric License.

Large Profits

Not only have all the old companies have done well but the oldest, "The Bombay Electric and Tramways", have done extremely well, making huge profits. From a perusal of the ordinary dividends rate per cent per annum of the (1) Ahmedabad, (2) Andhra Valley, (3) Bombay, (4) Bombay Suburban, (5) Surat, and (6) Tata Hydro-Electric Power for the decade ending 1936, it is self-evident that the average rate has been 7.7 per cent per annum, the individual rates fluctuating between 5 per cent. and 14 per cent. per annum. Generally speaking, the appreciation in the share-values of the well-established electrical undertakings, with the single exception of Hublie and Nasik-Deolali companies which are new concerns, has been more than fifty per cent. and in the case of Bombay, Poona and Surat more than 100 per cent. Planned economy seems to be unknown in India and due to the lack of a sound industrial—financial policy through the indifference or opposition of the Provincial Governments in the past, electrical public utility companies have enormously benefited at the cost of the consumer, without contributing a single pie to the Provincial revenues. It may be noted here that the Electricity tax yielding 10 lakhs annually of 1/2 an anna per unit over and above a consumption of 12 units monthly is paid by the consumer, and not by these undertakings out of their own funds, the tax as usual has been passed on to the consumer.

Electricity Act

The "Framers" of the Indian Electricity Act, i.e., the lawgivers did not contemplate that these public utility companies should operate as monopoly concerns of a capitalistic type, and in addition to providing provisions for rate regulating vide para XI of the Schedule forming an integral part of the Act, they not only provided for revoke and purchase of the licenses (vide sections 4 to 10 of the Act), but laid down in clear terms (vide sub-sections 2 of section 3 of the Act) that "the grant of a license under this part for any purpose shall not in any way hinder or restrict the grant of a license to another person within the same area of supply for a like purpose." Mr. Mears in his "Law relating to Electrical Energy in India", and Messrs T. E. Ferro and Gangadharia the joint authors of "Indian Electricity Act and Rules", hold the same view. However due to the human-inertia-factor, which was lost sight of by the law-givers, the inherent tendencies of the capitalistic system, and the very nature of the undertakings, these public utility concerns have been and are operating as monopoly concerns; and the Governments of the day in the past either did not have the moral courage or the inclination to bring them to heel, with the result that the consuming public have heavily suffered without any corresponding benefit accruing to the State Treasury.

A Cartel

From a superficial perusal of the lists of Directorates of the seven most important of these undertakings, viz., Ahmedabad, Bombay, Bombay Suburban, Surat, Tata Hydro-Electric Power and Tata Power, the only once mentioned in the Investment Year Book 1936-37; it will be observed that the Directorates are inter-connected and inter-related to such an extent so as positively to make the electric energy

(Continued on page 10 Col 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

U. S. AND WAR.

The rejection by the U. S. House of Representatives of Mr. Ludlow's motion to make a national referendum necessary for the declaration of war is undoubtedly a blow to the isolationist policy favoured by not a few American politicians. The adoption of the motion, as President Roosevelt rightly remarked, would not only have encouraged the belief among other nations that they can violate American neutrality with impunity, but would also have hampered the executive in the conduct of foreign relations. If the declaration of war is to depend on the cumbersome and lengthy process of a referendum, the aggressor nations would be placed in a position of decisive advantage. Further, such a referendum would give plenty of scope and time for "enemies within the camp," to make mischief. The progress of nations towards genuine democracy has not been of such a satisfactory character as to encourage the hope that the mass mind will act with the promptitude and decision required of a supreme emergency like war.

DEPLORABLE TENDENCIES.

It is to be hoped that the latest warning given by Babu Rajendra Prasad to the Kisan leaders of Bihar will have a steadying effect upon the latter. Rajen Babu is not a person given to exaggeration; his words, therefore, merit the most respectful attention. He is reported to have observed that a violent atmosphere prevails in many parts of Bihar through the preaching of the cult of the 'lathi.' Congress leaders are being openly accused of being henchmen of the zamindars, and sedulous attempts are being made to run down the Congress. Babu Rajendra Prasad, therefore, considers that the time has come for the Provincial Congress Committee to take disciplinary action in terms of the Working Committee's resolution. While this is obviously necessary, we also feel that a further duty rests upon all Congressmen to start an intensive propaganda among the peasantry to guide and work for them on sound non-violent lines. It is not sufficient merely to condemn the extremist leaders: what is more necessary is that the dangers and fallacies inherent in their preachings must be made clear to the ignorant Kisans.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET

The Budget estimates of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the year 1938-39, presented to the House on Monday by Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Chairman of the Standing Committee, show that the Committee has so far been able to prevent increased taxation, as suggested by the Municipal Commissioner. But it is a little intriguing to learn from Mr. Chinoy that the Committee "have noticed this year a great deal of anxiety on the part of the Executive to regard the increase in the General Tax by 1 per cent as a 'fait accompli' and budgeting for expenditure on that basis". And as an example Mr. Chinoy points out that while during the past few years the demand of the Schools Committee had always been subjected to a very close scrutiny by the Commissioner and a number of reductions made, this year no such scrutiny appeared to have been made and the demand of the Schools Committee was made in full.

RETRENCHMENT

Such an attitude on the part of the Executive makes necessary retrenchment difficult and is perhaps due to the Committee's past tendency to leave too much to the Commissioner's discretion. This year the unwelcome prospect of additional taxation made the Committee extremely careful and consider carefully the details of the Budget and effect some necessary retrenchment. The Committee claims at the same time that it has taken care to see that "the grants for essential services are not unduly pruned." But we fear that there may be some undue pruning in the proposal to abolish a number of posts of special teachers in the primary schools. Before these posts are abolished ordinary class teachers should be trained in the special subjects for teaching which the special teachers are necessary. There are still better possibilities for fair retrenchment in reducing higher salaries.

ZANZIBAR CLOVES IN BOMBAY

On Monday last two steamers arrived in Bombay from Liverpool —one s.s. "City of Barcelona" and the other s.s. "Clan Ronald"—both of which brought consignments of "exhausted cloves". The former ship brought 160 bales of such cloves and the latter 80 bales. One would like to know if these cloves originally came from Zanzibar and, if so, who are the merchants that have imported them. These merchants must be well aware of the boycott that has been declared by the Indian community in Zanzibar and the full support which their countrymen here are lending them. The present attempt, therefore, to import Zanzibar cloves—as presumably they are Zanzibar cloves—can only be characterized as a deliberate move to foil the boycott. The agents of the "City of Barcelona" are Messrs Killick Nixon and Co., and of "Clan Ronald", Messrs James Finlay and Co. It is to be regretted that aware as these agents must be of the feelings of the Indian mercantile community both in Zanzibar and in this country in the matter of Zanzibar cloves, they should be lending their co-operation in any manner in the importation of the objectionable commodity in this country. We trust the local mercantile community will be vigilant enough to trace out the merchants who are trying to smuggle in Zanzibar cloves in this manner.

WITHOUT COMMENT

The strangest restaurant in the world is situated in the heart of London's West End.

All the waiters wait because they like it, many are the sons of rajahs, and all have private incomes. One waiter has an income of £20,000 a year.

The manager is Mr. A. H. Beg, graduate of Glasgow University, and the son of a rajah.

The one delight of these amateur waiters is to introduce little-known Indian dishes to the London public. By this they feel they are *serving the interests of their country.*

—News item from London.

* * *

An Italian official report states that there are hopes of finding gold in Abyssinia.

It would be amusing now to see Mussolini in the role of a gold-digger.

* * *

"The whole scheme of reforms", says Bori Bunder Minor, "is an experiment".

The only difficulty is that the sponsors of the experiment won't realize that it has miserably failed.

* * *

"Ajmal", the local nationalist Muslim Urdu daily, published the following illuminating figures.

Out of a total of 175 members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, 17 have the appendage of a title. This works out roughly to one in ten.

Out of these, however, the 26 Muslim Leaguers of Mr. Jinnah have between them 9 titles (Knight 1, Khan Bahadurs 3, Khan Sahibs 4, Sirdar 1). This works out to more than one title in three.

Don't ask us the moral of the story.

* * *

In the Bombay Assembly, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi moved an amendment stating that the conferring of any titles of honour "indiscriminately" be discontinued.

An uncharitable wag wants to know if Sir Ali Mahomed's information about the "indiscriminate" award of titles is based on personal experience.

* * *

NEW DELHI, January 12.

On the ground that he was a non-European, Seth Govind Das, M.L.A. (Central), who is at present touring South Africa, was prevented from entering a lift at Durban, according to advices received here.

Mr. S. Ridley, I.C.S., Secretary of Sir Syed Raza Ali, Agent-General for India, hearing of the incident, wrote to the general manager of the Standard Bank, in whose office building Dr. Hofmeyr whom Seth Govindas wanted to see has his office. The manager of the bank later tendered an apology.

—News report.

All honour, however, to the lift-man who stuck to his guns and thus fully vindicated the honour of the White race.

* * *

The attitude of the Church to sex, according to a local professor, is "realistic, idealistic and spiritualistic".

Quite an omnibus attitude! Let us all seek consolation in realistically idealistic spiritualism.

* * *

About birth control he said that it would lead to the death of the human race.

But aren't we doomed to a doomsday even without birth control?

* * *

The French Government are holding a Round Table Conference to seek industrial peace.

They should take a lesson from India and beware of all such things or, before they know it, they will be saddled with a "New Constitution" instead of securing industrial peace.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) The "horizontal and vertical" earthquake shock in Japan was a portent but the descendants of the Sun were too busy with the invasion of China to notice it.

(2) If the Government announce Independence Day as a holiday, the European members of the Civil Service will declare a stay-in strike.

* * *

"You look very downcast."

"Yes, my wife has been away for six months." "Well?" "I wrote her every week and said I was spending my evenings at home. She's back now, and the electric light bill has just arrived. It's half a crown."

Tennyson's Pile Up 445 For 9 Wts.

English Captain Declares Innings Closed

PATIALA XI SHOULD FIGHT FOR A DRAW

SCORES:—

Patiala XI (1st Innings) *142*

Tennyson's XI (1st Innings) *445 for 9 wickets (Dec.)*

After dismissing the Patiala XI for a small total of 142, Lord Tennyson's men were in a strong position at the close of the second day's play in their three-day fixture at Patiala. They had made 445 for the loss of 9 wickets when the stumps were drawn on Wednesday, Lord Tennyson declaring the innings closed.

The English attack has the whole of Thursday to dismiss Patiala men in their second knock and register a victory but with a little luck, His Highness' team should close the match in a draw.

In the tourists innings Parks, Langridge and Wellard were the big scorers with 64, 77 and 78 respectively. Wellard's was a quick work indeed. His 78, which included 5 sixes and 7 fours, occupied him only for 37 minutes.

DETAILS OF PLAY

PATIALA, Jan. 12.

Beautifully tempered weather with a mild sun and slightly hazy skies and a perfect pitch helped the English batsmen take measure of Patiala bowling this morning when the match was resumed. Except that Shahabuddin took two wickets with consecutive balls at 120, there was nothing to suggest that batsmen would get out at all. Parks and Hardstaff at the outset set up the rate of one run per minute, which later on increased to three runs in two minutes. The first century was reached in 75 minutes, Parks getting his individual 50 at the same time. This score included two hits to the boundary and was faultless. The way he was going it appeared that Parks would get his century, which had been eluding him hitherto. But in Shahabuddin's fourth over Parks played at a straight ball rather late and was well held by Engineer close to the ground. Parks had three hits to the boundary in his score of 64 (120—2—64).

Yardley came in and was bowled first ball by Shahabuddin (120—3). Really spectacular partnership then ensued between Hardstaff and Langridge. The former excelled in his strokes of the back foot, some of his drives through covers and to mid-off leaving the fielders standing. Hardstaff's display to-day was hardly less vigorous and exhilerating than what he gave in the English second innings against the Cooch Behars at Calcutta. He drove Warne successively to boundary and Langridge lunging out to Amir Elahi drove him repeatedly. Probably for the first time on this tour Langridge gave evidence of his capacity as an attacking batsman, some of his strokes being executed with tremendous power. Hardstaff was lucky to escape being bowled, and also being stumped when his score was 34. The ball missed the stumps by so small a margin that Engineer muffed the chance. Havewalla was the bowler to suffer. Shortly afterwards Shahabuddin made amends taking a good catch at fine leg, off Amir Elahi and Hardstaff was sent back when he had made 46.

Hardstaff had four hits to the boundary in his 46. Joined by McCorkell, Langridge gave up hitting and reverted to his usual role of a cautious batsman. 200 of the innings was reached in 145 minutes and at 204 Amar Nath relieved Shahbuddin. He bowled McCorkell with an excellent ball at 206. Just before this Langridge had reached his 50 in 58 minutes. He had batted faultelessly and had hit five fours. Lord Tennyson was dropped in the slips off a high catch almost immediately after coming in. Otherwise he played forceful game and practically monopolised the play while he was at the wicket. 25 runs were scored in 15 minutes and at lunch the score was 231 for 5 wickets.

When the game was resumed at 2-30. The Yuvraj, captaining his side in the absence of his father, had the field well spread out in order to save runs as Lord Tennyson attacked the bowling from the start. Langridge, however, batted as though set for his century The pair took the score to 250 after the innings had lasted just over three and a half hours. At this stage the English Captain was given out for what appeared a catch in the slips, it being not possible to find out what the appeal was for until the next break. Jameson joined Langridge and the field was drawn in nearer but the Sussex left-hander worried them with slashing square-cuts and well placed singles to leg Amir Elahi now came back and Langridge hitting out for a six was caught on the boundary by Narainsingh fielding as substitute for the Maharaja (275/7).

Langridge had given faultless display in a stay of nearly 2 hours and had hit six times to the boundary. Wellard who followed next gave a Jessoppian display of hitting which was as spectacular as that he gave at Jamnagar.

WELLARD'S 4 SIXERS.

Wellard began with a typical swinging pull to fineleg boundary off Warne off a legspinner. Warne repeated the ball and Wellard repeated the stroke with even more striking results. Facing Havewalla, Wellard hit him for a six over the boundary square leg where the Yuvraj himself had taken up his position. Hits off the next two balls fell a yard within the boundary yielding fours. The next ball brought another huge six. In Havewalla's next over, Wellard hit him for two more sixes, the ball soaring farther and higher on each occasion. The fours were lost count of in this hurricane hitting of sixes. Facing Warne, Wellard hit him over the screen for his fifth six and was then dropped at the foot of the screen, the second chance he had given in his innings. He had reached his 50 in 25 minutes and his 75 in 35 minutes. Amar Nath now relieved Havewalla and Wellard in trying to play him safely forward, missed a ball and was bowled.

WELLARD 78 IN 37 MINUTES.

Wellard was at the wicket for 37 minutes for his 78 and had helped to carry the score from 275 to 373. Jameson was joined by Peebles and at tea, the total was 380 for 8 wickets.

During the recess, it was ascertained that Lord Tennyson was caught in the slips.

Jameson sent 400 up with a single to the leg but seven runs later he was snapped up by Engineer behind the wicket. Jameson had given no chance in making his 47. (407/8). Peebles was joined by Smith who had Jameson to run for him. Peebles hit out merrily and after missing a number of strokes sent Amar Nath for a six over mid-on.

Last wicket put 41 runs in 30 minutes without being separated and at close the total was 445 for 9 Lord Tennyson declared the English innings closed.

SCORES:—

TENNYSON'S XI—1ST INNINGS.	
Edrich, l.b.w., b Warne	35
Parks, c Ramjivan, b Shahabuddin	64
Hardstaff, c Shahabuddin, b Amir Elahi	46
Yardley, b Shahabuddin	0
Langridge, c (Substitute), b Amir Elahi	77
McCorkell, b Amar Nath	8
Tennyson, c Mohd. Saeed, b Amar Nath	31
Jameson, c Engineer, b Shahabuddin	47
Wellard, b Amar Nath	78
Peebles (not out)	37
Smith (not out)	7
Extras	15
(Total (for 9 wickets)	445

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Shahabuddin	17	1	64	3
Amar Nath	24	2	69	3
Murawat Husain	12	1	45	0
Warne	17	0	89	1
Amir Elahi	26	1	96	2
Havewalla	9	1	62	0
Yuvaraj of Patiala	3	0	5	0

A REGULAR INCOME

can be earned by energetic men of good character and appearance. One of the foremost British Companies requires representative.

Apply Box No. 7631 "Bombay Chronicle."

DEADLOCK IN ITALO-AMERICAN TRADE TREATY

U. S. A. Can't Recognise Italian King As Emperor Of Abyssinia

WASHINGTON, January 12.

Negotiations for the Italo-American commercial treaty have been suspended owing to Mr. Cordell Hull's refusal to Signor Mussolini's demand that the new treaty be made in the name of the King of Italy, and the Emperor of Abyssinia. Prior to the deadlock negotiations were making excellent progress.

In view of Signor Mussolini's insistence the United States tried to have inserted in the treaty a paragraph stating that the United States signature to the Pact should not to be construed as 'de jure' or 'de facto' recognition of the Italian Abyssinian Empire

Officials here point out that any action by the United States which might be construed as constituting a recognition of Italian annexation of Abyssinia would embarrass the United States owing to its refusal to recognise Manchukuo and also might provoke unfavourable reaction in South America owing to American adherence to a Pact binding the signatories not to recognise territorial changes due to wars of aggression.—Reuter.

60 CONFESSIONAL PASTORS RELEASED

BERLIN, January 11.

The situation in Confessional Church is now much quieter as the result of recent measures taken by Herr Kerrl, Minister of Public Worship according to semi-official circles

It is learned that 60 Confessional pastors under arrest were released before Christmas. The number however does not include Niemoeller.

Those still under arrest "for more serious reasons" will remain in prison until legal proceedings against them are completed.—Reuter

ITALIAN RULE IN ETHIOPIA

HAGUE, Jan. 11.

"Government is willing to recognise the undeniable fact, namely, the occupation of Ethiopia by Italy and Italy's present rule in Ethiopia" stated M. Patijn replying to questions in Parliament.

He added that Government's object was to approach Britain and France in co-operation with the signatories of the Oslo convention but there was no intention to proceed beyond defacto recognition

This action in no way conflicted with the maintenance of the League principles.—Reuter

TURKISH-AMERICAN TRADE PACT

Cordell Hull To Open Negotiations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

Mr. Cordell Hull has issued a notice of the intention of the United States to negotiate a trade pact with Turkey.—Reuter.

QUAKE ROCKS WESTERN JAPAN

No Casualties Reported

OSAKA, Jan. 11.

An earthquake shock of considerable severity occurred in Western Japan. Horizontal and vertical shocks lasted for 20 minutes shaking houses and awaking sleepers.

Many rushed out in the streets. The epicentre of the earthquake was 70 miles south-west of Osaka, the maximum amplitude being 25 millimeters.

No casualties have hitherto been reported.—Reuter

NEW AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON

Ex-Premier Elected President Of Chamber Of Deputies

PARIS, Jan. 11.

It is announced that Count Doynel De Saintquentin has been appointed French Ambassador to Washington in succession to M. Bonnet.

Ex-Premier M. Herriot has been re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. Government's proposed labour charter or code of social peace to combat the industrial unrest will be tabled on January 13.—Reuter.

Mr. T. V. Baddeley, who has been elected chairman of the Millowners' Association, Bombay for 1938.

DUTCH STEAMER TORPEDOED

Fishermen Rescue Crew

BARCELONA, January 11.

The Dutch steamer "Hannah" bound for Valencia with cargo of wheat and beans was torpedoed off Cape Sanantonio yesterday by an unknown submarine. Fishermen rescued all the crew.—Reuter

AIR-LINER CRASHED

Fate Of Crew Not Known

SAN FRANCISCO, January 11.

The airliner "Samoan Clipper" which was reported to be missing between Pagopago and Auckland with air mails and a crew of seven is now reported to be down. The fate of the crew is not known.—Reuter

AT HARIPURA EXHIBITION

Plans For Adequate Representation Of Village Industries

VITHALNAGAR (Haripura), January, 9.

The Publicity Secretary of the Haripura Congress Session writes: "The Exhibition authorities are making elaborate arrangements for the representation of important village industries. Experts are making experiments for the development of various village industries to give their plans and advise regarding the arrangements to be made Mr. Tryambaklal Bhatt of the Village Industries Association recently visited the Exhibition site and has fixed up the arrangements for the husking and grinding industries. It may be interesting for people this side to note that corn is ground by bullock-chakkis in the Punjab and some other parts of the country. This chakki enables one to grind about seven maunds per day as against a maximum output of one maund for a hand-chakki. Moreover this arrangement enables the utilisation of the bullocks when they are free from the field work. Mr. Bhatt is also making arrangements to show the various improvements he has effected in the hand-chakki that is now being ordinarily used.

"He has also fixed up the arrangements for oil-pressing. This section is to be in charge of Mr. Jhaverbhai Patel, the expert in charge of this work at Maganwadi, Wardha. In the ordinary arrangement one worker is required to attend to one ghani; but in the arrangement now designed, a man is enabled to attend to two ghanis at a time, thereby reducing the cost of supervision considerably. It may also be stated that important improvements have been effected in the present ghani which increase the percentage of oil extract".—United Press.

Agricultural Credit And Reserve Bank's Special Responsibility

OFFER OF SPECIAL RATES BY GRANT OF REBATES TO SCHEDULED BANKS

The following is a copy of the letter issued to Scheduled Banks in accordance with the recommendations contained in para 41 of the Statutory Report:

In our examination of the problem of agricultural credit we have been considering how the financial machinery of the comtry could be improved so as to make credit more extensively available to the agriculturist at reasonable rates of interest by bringing within the banking structure the village money-lender who is the largest supplier of agricultural credit in India. In places where branch banking is sufficiently developed the scheduled banks can obtain a personal knowledge of the standing of the agriculturist borrower, but elsewhere some intermediate link like the money-lender will be necessary to gauge the creditworthiness of the agriculturists and make itself responsible for the adequacy of the security.

It seems to us that finance for the marketing of crops might be made available to the cultivators to a much larger extent than at present if the agency of the money-lender were more fully utilised and if his advances to the agriculturist on the security of his produce were to be drawn up as bills in such a form that they could be discounted with the scheduled banks so as to be available for rediscount by us from them.

If such a scheme could be brought into operation we believe that in course of time the force of competition would secure a great reduction in the rate of interest at which money would ultimately percolate to the agriculturist, though it may be necessary in the initial stages to offer some special inducement to the banks and the money-lenders by way of rebates from the Reserve Bank on agricultural bills.

In view of the special responsibility which has been imposed on the Reserve Bank in regard to agricultural credit, we would be prepared to rediscount such bills at special rates by the grant of rebates to scheduled banks in respect of agricultural paper in areas where owing to inadequate financial machinery the agriculturist has to pay an unduly high rate. We must however be satisfied that the benefit of the rebates is being passed on to the agriculturist for whose benefit the scheme is primarily devised. This will be ensued if the scheduled banks would agree to charge a rate not exceeding say 2 per cent. over our discount rate and the money-lender would pass on credit with a further margin of say not more than 2 per cent. to the agriculturist in which case we would be prepared to grant a rebate say of 1 per cent. The fact that the Reserve Bank is prepared to rediscount such bills during normal times should make such finance more easily available.

SCOPE OF REBATES

We shall be glad if your bank would let us know whether it would be possible for it to extend its business on these lines. We desire to make it clear that the rebates would apply to bills of exchange or promissory notes drawn or issued for the purpose of financing the marketing of crops maturing within nine months exclusive of days of grace. In the usual course it will probably take some time before money-lenders come forward to take advantage of the scheme to any large extent as at present they appear in many parts of the country to have so contracted their business that they are able to manage with their own funds. The scheduled bank discounting such paper would of course be responsible for satisfying itself that the money-lender was creditworthy, that his business was conducted on sound lines and that he kept simple books of account in proper form

Various other details regarding the scheme will have to be considered specially with regard to the agency for the collection of bills at maturity, whether the accommodation from the Reserve Bank should take the form of rediscounts or advances, the declaration by the scheduled banks that the bills are drawn for agricultural purposes, and the information to be supplied by the scheduled banks in respect of the money-lenders, etc., but we wish to know at this stage what in your opinion are the prospects of working such a scheme. If it is considered feasible we may ask you later on to furnish us with a list of approved money-lenders whose paper you may wish to be discounted with such particulars about their standing and business as are found necessary. Such a list may be a short one in the beginning but we feel that a beginning however small will be of great value.

We shall be obliged if the views of your Bank on the scheme as set out here and any modifications required in it or any other helpful suggestion you may have to make for carrying out the main idea are sent to us by the 31st January 1938.

China Loses Tsining

Troops Withdraw After Fiercest Fighting

American And German Lorries For Chinese Govt.?

HANKOW, January 12.

CHINESE AUTHORITIES OFFICIALLY ADMIT THE LOSS OF SINING.

IT IS STATED THAT CHINESE TROOPS WITHDREW YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AFTER THE FIERCEST FIGHTING IN WHICH THE JAPANESE MADE EFFECTIVE USE OF TANKS AND ARTILLERY.—Reuter.

PREPARED FOR PEACE AND WAR!

Japanese Imperial Conference Draft Statement

TOKYO, Jan. 12.

No date has been fixed for the publication of the announcement of the result of the Imperial Conference.

A Draft statement will first be prepared by Mr. Kazami, the First Secretary to the Cabinet and the representatives of the Foreign Office, War Office and the Admiralty.

It will then be referred to a Joint Conference of the Cabinet and the Imperial Headquarters representing the Services. A final decision will then be made by the Cabinet possibly in the week-end or early next week

Official circles, according to a semi-official agency, declare that Japan is prepared for peace and war and everything depends on the attitude of Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek Seventeen thousand Japanese residents, who evacuated Tsingtao in September are expected to return before February 15. The Japanese liner is sailing from Kobe on Wednesday with 500 of them, followed by other sailings.—Reuter.

U. S. & GERMAN MUNITIONS FOR CHINA

SHANGHAI, January 12.

The Japanese announce, they captured Tsining on Monday and have remained in possession ever since. They dispute Chinese claims.

The Japanese report 3,000 American and German-made lorries are being assembled in Hongkong for delivery to the Chinese Government and also allege that a half-million tons of munitions have hitherto been sent from Hongkong over the newly-built high-way to China.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S NATIONAL DEBT SHOOTS UP

TOKIO, January 12.

Japan's National debt on December 31, 1937 amounted to 11,893 million yens, an increase of 1,498 million yens compared with 1936.—Reuter.

Tsingtao's Fall And After

TOKIO, January 12.

A Tokio cable states:—

Following the occupation of Tsingtao by the Japanese marines, Japanese troops have started landing at the Port's naval wharf this morning.—Reuter.

CHINA'S INABILITY TO PAY DEBT INTEREST

HANKOW, Jan. 11.

A hint that China may be unable to pay interest on foreign debts has been given by Dr. Franklin Ho, the newly-appointed Vice-Minister of the Special Wartime Department of economics.

Dr. Ho told foreign Pressmen. "China will do what she can to pay the interest but if she is forced to discontinue payment I think circumstances justify us." It was pointed out that the customs revenue for the half year ended December 31 was insufficient to meet the interest on foreign loans secured on the customs. The deficit was made up by an overdraft on the Central Bank of China which was similarly meeting the interest on internal bonds.

Dr Ho opined that there was no risk of the Chinese Government finances collapsing at least for the present. He added that the newly formed agricultural adjustment administration was endeavouring to increase food production, develop areas formerly neglected and remove industrial plants to the interior.

A hundred thousand cotton spindles have already been removed to the province Szechuen from the lower Yangtse region.—Reuter.

SELF-GOVT. IN CEYLON

'New Constitution Needs Further Overhaul'

LONDON, January 12.

"The Ceylonese Constitution obviously requires further overhaul if the experiment in democracy is not to end in disappointment", says the "Times" in a leader on Self-Government in Ceylon.

Referring to the Commission to investigate the circumstances of the Brace-Girdle deportation order, it says, it is not surprising that the Ministers' proposals have aroused the resentment of minorities.

Whatever is to be said for the Ministers' contention that the Committee system prevents collective responsibility and that the ordinary Cabinet form of Government should be substituted for this, the minorities cannot be blamed for opposing any amendment to the Constitution, which would increase the powers of the Buddhist majority.—Reuter's Special.

C. P. Govt. And Honorary Magistrates

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, January 12.

The Central Provinces Government have asked 325 Honorary Magistrates of all ranks out of 471 to cease working.

The following list shows the number of those who have been stopped.

Nagpur 36, Wardha 18, Chanda 22, Chindwara 11, Betul 13, Jubulpore 6, Saugor 13, Hoshangabad 33, Nimar 12, Mandla 0, Raipur 11, Bilaspur 23, Drug 3, Bhandara 10, Balaghat 9, Amraoti 47, Akola 27, Yeotmal 15, and Buldana 16.

Subhas On India's Demand

(Continued from Page 1.)

and Britain should not be the best of friends.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Alluding to India's sympathy towards China at present, Mr. Bose said that if India was free to determine her foreign policy, there was no reason why she should not be on the most friendly terms with Britain but as long as there was a trade of domination, there would be resentment

OTTAWA.

As regards the Ottawa Agreement revision, unless the people of India had word, to say, the new agreement would not go through. It would be closely scrutinised and if not in India's interests, the Congress would repudiate it.

Referring to the position of Indians overseas, Mr. Bose felt that if India were free, her demands would have received better consideration in South and East Africa, because India would have had methods of retaliation.

In the matter of Zanzibar cloves industry, for instance, India could have made use of an embargo which would have made the authorities more reasonable—Reuter.

The first stream-lined locomotive, driven by coal-dust, has just been put into service on the German State Railways. It is scheduled for a speed of 110 miles per hour

Because of the automatic coal-dust feed, the work of the fireman has been greatly reduced, and the engineer's cabin is situated directly in front, giving him an uninterrupted view of the track.

Reserve Bank Of India Report

Role Of Reserve Bank In Modern Finance

MAKE REGISTRATION OF MONEY-LENDERS COMPULSORY

Move To Bring Indigenous Bankers Into "Practical Relationship"

The Statutory Report of the Reserve Bank of India, that is now published deals definitely with a number of important questions such as regulation of money-lending, agricultural credit, co-operative banks and the functions of provincial banks.

The Reserve Bank of India was required to submit within three years of it being set up a report on the following matters:— (a) the extension of the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act relating to scheduled banks to persons and firms, not being scheduled banks, engaged in British India in the business of banking, and (b) the improvement of the machinery for dealing with agricultural, finance and methods for effecting a closer connection between agricultural enterprise and the operations of the Bank.

The Bank has already issued a Preliminary Report and two bulletins and the report has to be read with reference to them.

WHAT AGRICULTURIST MUST BE

At the outset it is pointed out that agriculture in India is not so much a profession as a mode of living and that before credit can become freely available to the agriculturist he must be made credit worthy.

The test for the most suitable agency for supplying agricultural finance is therefore that it must have an educative as well as a purely business side.

An agency which satisfies this condition is the co-operative society and the report recommends that the co-operative movement should be reconstructed and revitalised so as to serve not only as an effective credit agency but as a motive power for the improvement of agriculture from every point of view.

COMMERCIAL BANKS.

The various agencies are then dealt with separately and the question of their improvement considered. With regard to commercial banks the previous recommendation is repeated that they are in the best position to finance the movement and marketing of crops by making short term advances against produce and that in order that they may be able to do so the arrangements for marketing of crops must be improved by (i) the grading and standardisation of staples and of contracts (ii) proper storage facilities, and (iii) the creation of properly regulated local as well as forward markets.

As regards Government it is pointed out that it is not suited to serve as the source of normal finance to agriculture and that it will remain in its present role of helper in emergencies.

What is required from Government is not so much actual loans to cultivators as an active and progressive agricultural policy.

REGISTRATION OF MONEY-LENDERS.

With regard to the money-lender who is the largest supplier of agricultural credit, it is pointed out that regulation of his business is long overdue and that the pendulum now appears to have swang to the other extreme.

Though the regulation of money-lending has for the time being probably resulted in the restriction of credit, it is pointed out that registered companies have also to submit to regulations and that it does not impose any special disabilities on the money-lender.

The Bank is therefore in favour of reasonable legislation regulating money-lending and making registration compulsory for all money-lenders. If this is done it will be possible to create a privileged class of money-lenders who will be licensed and approved for dealing with the Reserve Bank.

SCALING DOWN OF DEBTS.

As regards the scaling down of debts the Bank considers that debt conciliation measure should be looked upon as an attempt to solve the deadlock in agricultural credit which has taken place owing to the fall in prices, and that so long as they are recognised as essentially emergency devices they would do more good than harm.

The recommendation regarding the enactment of a simple rural insolvency law for dealing with cases of hopelessly involved cultivators is repeated.

It is, however, pointed out that where indebtedness is chronic owing to normal disequilibrium between the agriculturist's income and expenditure, scaling down does not provide a permanent cure and that such indebtedness requires a comprehensive policy aimed at improving the whole life and economic status of the agriculturist.

PRIMARY CO-OP. SOCIETIES

A chapter is devoted to the co-operative movement and the various directions in which rectification and consolidation is necessary.

BANKS AND REORGANISATION.

The necessity of splitting up unwieldy institutions is emphasised and it is pointed out that the provincial bank as the apex institution should play a much wider part in the direction, reorganisation and guidance of the movement.

It is also pointed out that the banks should take account of the recent developments in banking as incorporated in the Indian Companies Act and should re-model themselves accordingly.

The essential banking practices to which co-operative banks should confirm are indicated, and it is pointed out that unless the banks re-organise themselves on these lines they would not be able to become self-supporting and to do away with Government backing.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.

The report points out the defects in the present system of liquidation of old debts by land mortgage banks and the danger of their having to face after a few years the same difficulties as some of the co-operative banks.

The Bank considers it highly desirable that arrangements should be made for the person whose debt is to be paid by the land mortgage bank to serve a period of probation with a good primary credit society and that even after the land mortgage bank has advanced him a loan he should continue to be a member of a multiple purpose society, so that the regular repayment of his instalment may be ensured by proper supervision of his activities.

It is also pointed out that the main purpose of long term loans raised on the security of lands should be the improvement of the land itself, and land mortgage banks are advised to take a greater part in supplying finance for land improvement in co-operation with the Agricultural Department of the Government.

The passing of a special legislation on the lines of the Madras Land Mortgage Banks Act to improve the working of land mortgage banks is recommended.

NEED OF REFORMATION.

The recommendations of the Maclagan Committee and the Royal Commission regarding the training of the staff and the qualifications of officers selected for the post of Registrars are quoted in 'extenso,' and it is pointed out that not every province has given to these valuable recommendations the attention they deserve.

The Chapter on the Co-operative movement ends with the acknowledgement that some of the measures suggested are being adopted in several places. It is however pointed out that it is only when the co-operative movement is reformed in a comprehensive manner as recommended that a real improvement can be brought about.

ROLE OF RESERVE BANK.

Some fundamental facts regarding the constitution and functions of the Reserve Bank are explained. It is pointed out that the Bank is entrusted with the cash reserves or the fluid resources against deposit of all the important banks and the funds which are kept with it, so that the entire pool may be available in times of emergency, cannot be locked up in forms of business which the scheduled banks themselves would not undertake.

The Bank is thus the Bankers' Bank and cannot land to agriculturists direct or supply normal finance to any of the credit agencies.

It cannot also play the same role as Government in the matter of agricultural credit.

Credit agencies must build up their own business on their own resources and cannot rely for day to day business on the Reserve Bank. It is no part of the functions of a Central Bank to provide directly day to day finance for banks and other institutions but rather to produce monetary conditions under which there would be adequate facilities for all those seeking credit for legitimate purposes or having funds to invest.

The Reserve Bank can come into the picture only when the ordinary pool of commercial credit appears inadequate to meet the reasonable business requirements of the country.

PRINCIPLES FOR CO-OP. BANKS.

It is stated that the same basic principles must be followed in the case of co-operative banks. The manner in which the Bank is authorised to give financial accommodation to Co-operative Banks under section 17 of the Act is set out in detail and it is explained that in granting this accommodation the Bank must judge for itself the advisability and expediency according to the circumstances of the time.

The Bank proposes to issue from time to time instructions and circular letters indicating what are in its opinion the criteria of sound banking which would justify its making advances, and also laying the procedure for obtaining loans and advances when these conditions are fulfilled.

The report considers in detail the various demands made by co-operative organisations for the extension of the provisions of the Act, but considers that the present provisions give sufficient scope for help particularly in view of the fact that all sound banks have ample funds.

Though it does not consider it advisable or necessary to make any recommendations for amendment of the Act at this stage it promises to bear in mind the requirements of the movement. It is stated that the question of remittance facilities is being examined separately.

CO-ORDINATION WITH MONEY-LENDERS

In order to make finance for the marketing of crops available to a much larger extent the Bank suggests that advances made by the money-lender to the agriculturists on the security of the crops or produce should be drawn as bills in such a form that they could be discounted with the scheduled banks so as to be available for rediscount from them by the Reserve Bank.

The Bank expresses its willingness to rediscount such bills at special rates by the grant of rebates to scheduled banks in areas where owing to inadequate financial machinery the agriculturist has to pay an unduly high rate, if it was satisfied that the benefit of such rebates was passed on to the cultivator.

Such a scheme does not require any modification of the Act and the Bank is considering in consultation with the various interests involved whether it would be feasible.

INDIGENOUS BANKERS.

The indigenous banker is responsible for financing most of the inland trade and industries and also takes indirectly a considerable part in supplying agricultural credit. In order to bring him within the co-operated system the Bank put forward certain tentative proposals, and, in the light of the replies received, prepared a scheme under which indigenous bankers could come into practical relationship with the Bank, if they re-organised their methods of business on lines approximately to Joint Stock Banks, and in particular developed the deposit side of the banking activities.

The replies from representative indigenous bankers were not however favourable and the Bank considers that the ultimate solution must be the development of an open bill market in which first class bills are freely negotiated, and emphasises in this connection the necessity for the reduction in the stamp duty.

The Bank is actively investigating the possibility of creating a bill market by encouraging the formation of acceptance houses, etc. It does not recommend any legislation on the lines of its scheme, but keeps its offer open and states that if the indigenous bankers indicate a desire to conform to its conditions or suggest some other practical alternative it will be prepared to take up the matter with Government with a view to legislation.

FUTURE OF AGRICULTURAL FINANCE.

In conclusion the Bank points out that it is not to be expected that a cut and dried scheme which will remedy all the ills from which agriculture suffers can be put forward all at once.

It can take up each aspect of the problem for intensive study and go on suggesting remedies.

In the Agricultural Credit Department the Bank possess an organisation which is being built up for this work.

It is pointed out that the Bank is not a committee or commission of enquiry which goes out of existence after reporting on a given problem, and that this report is not to be regarded as its last word on the subject.

It promises that problems of agricultural credit will have its unremitting attention, that it will give its friendly consideration to any practical suggestion about them from any quarter and expresses the hope that gradually as it acquires experience by experiment, it will be able to make a real contribution toward their solution.

CONGRESS & LEAGUE STAND FOR FREEDOM

Roy Exhorts Aligarh Students To Join Hands With Congress

ALIGARH, (By Mail.)

"The spirit of Islam is a spirit of revolt against repression and no true Muslim in India, slave as he is, can tolerate foreign domination over his motherland. In the fight of national freedom there can be no distinction between the Hindus and Muslims, though there are a few persons in both communities, who exploit the masses in the name of religion and culture."

Thus observed Mr. M. N. Roy addressing the students of the Aligarh Muslim University in the Union Hall.

Continuing Mr. Roy traced the past history how communal disruption first originated in the country and said: "We are all slaves and it is the duty of all educated young men of the country to see that communal feeling does not spread in the lower strata of the society. The Hindus are in a majority and the Moslems are afraid of them. But if the Muslims join the Congress to-day, they can also carry the destiny of at least four provinces of India, namely, Bengal, Punjab, Frontier and Sind. All difficulties can be solved only by joining the Congress in large numbers."

CONGRESS-LEAGUE DIFFERENCE

Regarding the difference between the Congress and the Muslim League the speaker observed that from the resolutions of the All-India Muslim League session of Lucknow it appeared there was little difference between the ideology of the Congress and the League. Both stood for the freedom of motherland. He wondered why both the Congress and the League did not amalgamate for achieving the common goal.

The Muslims might, he continued, organise themselves for religious, social and cultural purposes, but for political purposes they should always side with the Congress which was the premier political organisation of the country.

Concluding Mr. Roy exhorted the students to study the present political situation in the country and widen their outlook. He appealed to the students to join hands with the Congress which has been fighting for national freedom.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy left for Cawnpore after the meeting.—United Press.

ADULT EDUCATION

(Continued from Page 6)

very useful for teaching reading. Magic lantern slides prepared by the Adult Education League of Poona are also useful. A large number of slides can be secured for the asking from the Education Department. I had made a selection from these for Village Improvement work for the Collector of Satara. Y. M. C. A. Calcutta have also 22 very useful sets for the purpose as also the Red Cross Association for India. What is wanted is a co-ordination of all these. For this purpose I suggest that an Adult Education Board for each language area be established by Government.

Government have made a beginning in this respect in two districts near Bombay. Two Government officials, to my knowledge, carry radio sets with them while on tour and with the use of their car batteries let the villagers have radio programmes.

A Conference of hand-loom weavers in Madras Presidency will be held at Dindigul in the middle of this month to discuss ways and means by which the ancient hand-loom industry can be revived and restored to its original glory. The Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu has agreed to preside over the Conference.

PREMIER'S APPEAL TO UPPER HQUSE

Bombay Council Considers Federation Resolution

Having secured the approval of the Provincial Assembly for his resolution denouncing the Federal Scheme of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, proceeded on Wednesday afternoon, to obtain a similar verdict from the Legislative Council (Upper Chamber), which commenced its session, when he moved a Resolution in identical terms.

In persuasive tones, the Premier emphasised that the Resolution was non-controversial, containing no more than what all important political parties in the country had expressed on this unacceptable Scheme and appealed to the House that the Resolution be adopted unanimously.

The Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakwasa was in the chair.

The attendance was almost full and the visitors' gallery and the President's gallery were crowded.

The Press has been accommodated at the far end of the Hall, away from the President and considerable difficulty was experienced by newspapermen.

Three Government Bills sent by the Provincial Legislative Assembly, were passed.

After question time, the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, moved for the adoption of the Bill to prevent evasion of tax-payment.

Following a discussion on the floor of the House, the Finance Minister, accepted an amendment from Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, that the Act comes into force from 5 p. m. (S. T.) on the day, the Bill is introduced or published, as the case may be.

The other two Bills relating to the extension of the terms of the members of the Bombay Corporation and the appointment of a Municipal Auditor and staff for Bombay, moved by the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, were passed without amendment.

FEDERATION RESOLUTION

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, moved the Resolution:

"This Council is of opinion that the Federation proposed under the Government of India Act, 1935, is opposed to the declared will of the people of the Province and is, therefore, unacceptable. This Council therefore requests Government to intimate to the British Government not to impose it on the Province."

The Hon. Mr. Kher, said that the Resolution with very slight alterations was already passed by the Assembly on Tuesday. He asked the House to accept his motion which was entirely non-controversial and expressed only the opinion of all the important self-respecting Indian political parties in the country.

Explaining the objections to the inauguration of the Federal Scheme, as contained in the Government of India Act, 1935, the Premier said that in British Indian provinces, some kind of "responsible" government existed. Even then there were serious objections to this "responsibility". But there was no doubt, some sort of responsibility did exist. But that was not so in the case of the Indian States. The Princes were sending their representatives and not the elected representatives of their subjects. Moreover, while the Princes joining the Federation had power to legislate on matters affecting British India only, no corresponding power existed with the representatives of the British Indian Provinces, in matters affecting the people of the States. Federation implied certain sacrifices on the part of the Federation units, so that co-ordination might be possible. No such thing existed here. On the other hand, there was a great dissimilarity in the status and character of the Federating units. This Scheme, if inaugurated, was bound to obstruct all political, economic and social progress of India. This was a Scheme to rally the Princes round so as to perpetuate the British rule in India.

Despite the unanimous protest of the people in the country, attempts were being made to push on with the Scheme. It was therefore absolutely necessary that the House should express its united protest against the Federation and he appealed to the members to carry the motion unanimously.

At this stage, the House rose for the day. The Council meets again to-day (Thursday) at 2 p. m.

JHABVALA PLEADS FOR REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS

(Continued from Page 1.)

after fifteen minutes was over and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda was watching the interests of the Cabinet. Mr. Narayanrao Joshi, the Deputy Speaker was in the chair.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala proceeding stated that all those in charge of the unions in Ahmedabad where people who understood the condition of the industry and of Labour. In Bombay they had to deal with persons who did not understand anything. He suggested that the Textile Enquiry Committee should enquire into the matter of Trade Unions and make recommendations.

AHMEDABAD JOINS BOMBAY

Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai (Ahmedabad Millowners' Association) opposed the first reading of the Bill though he sympathised with the objects of the Bill. The provisions of the Bill were such that they would disturb the smooth working of the industry. How could any particular industry accord recognition to several trade unions at the same time he asked, and read out certain clauses, especially those which referred to speeches and writings of the officials of the Union and said that they could never be accepted by any industry.

LABOUR OPPOSITION

Mr. Fred Currion (Indian Christian), was opposed to the Bill as it was drafted. He had been the General Secretary of the biggest trade union in the East, namely the Railwaymen's Union of India and Burma and hence he was aware of the labour conditions in India.

Mr. M. C. Ghia (Indian Merchants' Chamber) opposed the first reading of the Bill. It ought to be rejected both in the interest of Labour and the industry.

Mr. Ferreira opposed the Bill.

JAMNADAS MEHTA'S SUPPORT

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta supporting the first reading of the Bill said that the very fact that there ought to be registration of unions showed that the union gave an undertaking to go on constitutional lines and agree to submit to rules which included publication of accounts and other conditions regarding working of the union by the Registrar of the Trade Unions. Registration meant that the trade union was 'prima facie' a genuine body and it was for the employers to state on what conditions they would recognise the unions. The employers in this country still considered the industry as their private property. That was a 200 years' old principle. They did not know that to-day industry was considered a partnership to which the employers gave a certain amount while the employee gave his whole life.

Continuing Mr. Jamnadas Mehta urged that Government at least should see that the employers recognised registeded trade unions. The proposal of Mr. Jhabvala was a modest proposal, which was in the interest of peace in the industry and the furtherance of law and order. Of course, there were certain clauses which could be amended. But let the principle be recognised. He asked the employers to recognise the human factors of the measure, namely, industrial peace and the existence of labour. Let not the Government run away their responsibility. Let it be remembered that the peace and tranquility of the Presidency greatly depended on contentment among the working classes. He said that the provision of the Bill should apply not only to industrial workers alone but to others also and he proposed to bring certain changes in that direction later.

Mr. Akhtar Hassan Mirza supporting the Bill stated that Government and the employers had continuously opposed and discouraged the growth of Trade Union movement in this country. It was thought that Communism would spread. He assured the House that Indian conditions were not suited for Communism.

POLICY EXPLAINED

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary in charge of Labour, on behalf of the Government, opposed the first reading of the Bill. He said that it would be unthinkable that this Government was antagonistic towards trade unionism. The views of the Government on the question of Labour and Industry were very well-known. Government had recently addressed circular letters to employers regarding their attitude towards workers. It was the intention of Government to bring into effect the declared policy regarding Labour. Does Mr. Jhabvala merely want the employers to see that they recognised their union and stop at that? He assured the House that if the Bill were to be passed, there was great disappointment in store. Did Mr. Jhabvala want mere recognition and would not consider the question of the wages of the workers, their working hours, etc? The Bill only sought for the workers the right of directly communicating with the employers, and nothing more. "You communicate with the employers, regarding certain grievances of workers and the employers will reply back that they do not agree that there is any grievance to complain about". He considered that the Bill was fraught with a great deal of mischief and would defeat the very purpose that the mover had in view.

RECOGNITION IS NOT CO-OPERATION

Continuing he stated that he had a certain amount of experience regarding the condition of the workers and he could say that the difficulties in the way of organisation were insurmountable. The proposal would be a further impediment. It was a fact that the organisations of Labour in this country were very weak. Every effort should be made to strengthen the organisations by those who had the good of Labour at heart. He considered that the Bill if passed would never secure the solidarity which was aimed at. A settlement had been made that employers themselves were responsible for the multiplicity of unions and he requested Mr. Jhabvala to ponder over that for a while. According to the Act a Trade Union can be formed with only seven members and such a union should be recognised by the employers according to the Bill. Such unions or members could be bought over by the employers. There had been splits in the country and the Bill would create more splits among the working classes. This Bill would only mean that many unions would be started at one centre of industry and group action would disappear as the unions would compete with each other for recognition. The employers would play upon this factor and the result would be chaos. Ultimately it would mean paralysis of the industry and ruin of the working class. One could impose recognition on employers but one could not impose co-operation.

REQUEST TO DROP BILL

Concluding he said that it was the intention and determination of the Government to see to the growth of Trade Unionism in the Presidency. As he stated before, a circular asking for the views of the employers on the question of recognition of Unions and the conditions on which they would do had been issued. They had been asked to give facilities to the carrying on of normal trade union activities like collecting membership fees etc. Replies had been received from many of the employers. The principle of the Bill before the House was one of multiplicity which he could not support. Experience in America and elsewhere was against such a principle of recognition. He, therefore, requested Mr. Jhabvala to drop the bill.

Mr. Jhabvala:—No. I will drop hundred Nandas.

Mr. Nanda said that the views of the employers would be summarised and would be circularised among the Trade Unions and after their views on the question had been received, Government would bring in legislation on the subject.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar supporting the first reading of the Bill regretted the apathy of Government towards Labour. The Bill only demanded a recognition of the registered trade unions and nothing more. It did not ask about social insurance or sickness leave. What had been got in reply from Government was a circular that Government issued six months ago.

Continuing Mr. Parulekar said that he suspected Government being hand in glove with the capitalists. The promulgation of Sec. 144 and the Criminal Law Amendment Act at Ahmedabad and elsewhere was a sufficient proof. Whatever justification Congress might have, they should not use their political power for the suppression of labour unions.

Just before the House rose for the day, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta enquired as to when the ruling regarding the point raised by him about the right of members to raise a debate by moving adjournment motions would be given.

QUESTION OF RULING.

Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, the Speaker, replied that he was doubtful whether he would be able to give a ruling during the course of this week. As regards the adjournment motion itself, (about "Lokashakti" circular) he had already intimated to the member, his view, namely, that it could not be allowed. As regards the statement by the Prime Minister on the subject, it was entirely a matter in the hands of the Prime Minister.

A small committee for the arrangement of seats in the House was nominated by the Speaker.

The House adjourned till Thursday.

World of Wireless

Japan's Radio Propaganda

Correct "News" About China Broadcast In Six Languages

Radio propaganda has been a very potent instrument of policy in all Fascist countries. Germany and Italy were the first in the field and ever since the invasion of Abyssinia, Italy has concentrated on broadcasts in Eastern languages. The Arabic broadcasts from Bari have already achieved notoriety inasmuch as they have provoked Great Britain, too, to undertake broadcasts in Arabic.

Japan is the latest to enter the field and the following extracts from the official "Programmes for Overseas Broadcasts" show how assiduously the Japanese militarists are using the radio to spread their propaganda:—

CHINESE WAR AND JAPAN'S OVERSEAS RADIO NEWS.

"It is still afresh in the Japanese people's memory that at the time of the Manchurian incident, Japan was placed in a seriously disadvantageous position because of the Chinese campaign of false propaganda.

"The Japanese were always under the impression that justice seldom needs propaganda. But a dexterously conducted propaganda as by China is apt to win credence among the Western nations, still little informed of Japan and the Japanese.

"The Chinese seem, by their mendacious propaganda, to have attained a certain degree of success in fooling a part of public opinion. Although it is an indisputable fact that the Chinese have precipitated the present hostilities, they are misleading foreigners in believing the contrary.

"Since the outbreak of the current Sino-Japanese hostilities, therefore, the overseas section of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan has been taking much pains to furnish prompt and accurate news in connection with the affair.

"We hope that our overseas listeners will understand the real situation in the Far East and will not be misled by the false propaganda of the Chinese. We are sure that anything false will be discredited sooner or later, as in the case of the Chinese false propaganda which is now beginning to be looked upon with suspicion by the Powers."

OVERSEAS BROADCAST SYSTEM TO BE ENLARGED.

"The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan has been planning to enlarge drastically the present system of its overseas broadcast, and the plan may have been completed by the time when this printed programme will reach you.

"In view of the current situation prevailing in the Far East, and in order to give you sufficient and up-to-the-minute information of the situation, there may occur some change in the order of our daily programmes to you.

"At the same time, whenever a ceremony or event of national or international importance takes place in Japan, the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan always makes it a point to put such happenings on the air for the overseas broadcast."

SIX LANGUAGES NOW BEING BROADCAST.

In order to supply our listeners with the latest and most authentic information in regard to the Far Eastern situation, we have been including in our programme to Europe, a daily news report in "Japanese, English, French and German. For our South Seas programme we have added a daily 10-minute news report in the 'Chinese' language. Since August also we have been including 'Spanish' in our programmes for the eastern district of North America and South American countries; we shall add a daily news report in Portuguese in these programmes soon."

SABITA DEVI, well-known film star, who inaugurated a series of talks on "Stars In Their Courses" from the Bombay Station of the All-India Radio, last night.

RADIO RECEPTION WITHOUT ELECTRICITY

New Device Exhibited By Young Indian Inventor

(From A Correspondent).

DELHI, (By Mail).

A Radiophone has been invented by Mr. Sham Nath Chopra which works without the use of electricity or battery currents and thus totally avoid the recurring expenses, had to be borne by listeners heretobefore. The beauty of the thing is that the apparatus is made of ordinary wires, crystals, metals and the like material which is easily available in India and can be manufactured solely by Indian products. Thus the invention is solely Swadeshi and is likely to meet the urgent need of the country saving lacs of rupees which are now spent on electricity and the allied currents.

Mr. Chopra first invented a Crystal set last year which used to work just as other foreign made Crystal sets manufactured by expert countries. Persistent labours and research enabled him to get a clearer and more louder sound so much so that the use of aerials, said to have been the backbone of crystal receptions, was too let off and the Radiotone surprised the experts. Successful demonstrations were given by Mr. Chopra to Government of India Officials including Mr. C. W. Goyder, Broadcasting Engineer of the All-India Radio and a Radio factory was established to manufacture the apparatus in Delhi.

The new invention of Radiophone which receives local broadcasts and is fit for home, family and office entertainment without any recurring expenses of electric or battery current is now on demonstration at the Swarajya Newspaper Office, at 981, Nai Wara Street, Delhi.

DAIRY FARM AT HARIPURA

Cow's Milk And Ghee For All

Mr. Vaiji Govindji Desai, Secretary, Publicity Department of Haripura Congress writes:—

The milk supply of the Congress kitchen will be drawn mainly from the dairy farm of the Reception Committee conducted by Shri Dinkarbhai Pandya, our dairy expert. Two hundred and fifty cows of the Kankreji and Gir breeds are already in Vithalnagar, and the number will be doubled by the time the Congress Session commences.

There are only cows and not a single buffalo on our dairy farm. The reason why the Reception Committee have exercised this preference cannot be explained better than in the two following paragraphs taken from a note prepared for Gandhiji by Mr. W. Smith, ex-Imperial Dairy Expert:

"India cannot afford to keep any class of bovine, which does not possess dual purpose qualities, i.e., milk in the case of the female and draught in the case of the male. Generally speaking the male buffalo is unsuitable for field or cart work, and consequently unless the males, except those required for stud purposes, are slaughtered at birth, they remain an incubus in the country. The majority of the people in India do not approve of the killing of any kind of animals, and in any case it is not an economic proposition to rear and kill these animals for beef, as the value of this class of meat in India is far below cost of production.

"The buffalo exists and increases in India owing to the poor milking capacity of the cows, and the aim of all cattle breeding propaganda ought to be so to increase the milk yielding capacity of all classes of cows, that they will not only provide sufficient milk to rear a strong healthy calf, but in addition to this give as much milk as would pay the cost of their feed. If and when we attain this standard, there will be no need for the buffalo, which will be eliminated by economic forces. The existing conditions prevailing in many parts of India to-day, where a cultivator keeps two or three cows to rear bullocks from and one or two buffaloes to provide milk and "ghee" for his household, cannot continue, it is too costly, and there is no reason whatever why the calves now kept for breeding should not in the future rear their cows and provide in addition all the milk and "ghee" required by the household. Our cattle have little or no beef value, and we cannot afford to keep cows for draught cattle production and buffaloes for milk. The cows alone can and must do both duties."

The present population of Vithalnagar is too small to consume the whole quantity of milk produced on the farm. Therefore cream is extracted from the surplus and converted into "ghee" and the skim milk is turned into condensed milk for future use. Arrangements will be made at the time of the Congress Session to supply fresh table butter.

Besides this, a cow's "ghee" producing centre has been established at Ashamli in Matar Taluka by Shri Naraharibhai Parikh, the Secretary of the Dairy Sub-Committee. Even so he cannot make up the total of fifteen hundred tins required for the kitchen. He is therefore trying to purchase pure cow's "ghee" at various places in the province as well as in Hissar District. Shri Chhotalal Vyas has been deputed to Hissar for the purpose.

The price of one cow, the freight charge for bringing it to Vithalnagar and the cost of its feed for three months,—these three items are expected to amount to about Rs. 100. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Darbar Gopaldas Desai, the President of the Reception Committee, have therefore issued an appeal for Rs. 50,000, the estimated expenditure on 500 cows.

The Dairy Sub-Committee also propose to hold demonstrations relating to the proper breeding, feeding and heeding of cows and the hygienic handling of milk and milk products with a view to provide an object lesson for the lakhs of rural visitors to the Congress.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

(Continued from Page 14.)

morning by Dayabhai Manorbhai Patel of the Dholka Taluka Samiti. A departmental inquiry was held and the talati had been fined Rs. 25 and his pay has been reduced from Rs. 40 to Rs. 35 per month.

EDUCATION OF MUSLIMS.

Replying to Mr. R. R. Bhole, Premier Kher said that of the 165,580 Mahomedan pupils under instruction in recognised institutions, 115,000, or 69.5 per cent. attend institutions specially intended for them, while 50,580 or 30.5 per cent. attend ordinary educational institutions. Similarly of the 75,792 pupils of the scheduled classes, only 16,589 or 21.9 per cent. attend the 431 separate schools maintained for them, while a very large majority (78.1 per cent.) attend common schools. As the expenditure on common schools and on schools maintained for certain special classes and communities was lumped together in the statistical returns, it was not possible to give separately the amounts spent by government on the education of these communities.

SERGEANTS AND SUB-INSPECTORS.

Replying to Mr. D. K. Kunte about the differences in status of a Sub-Inspector and a Sergeant in Bombay City, Mr. K. M. Munshi stated that the lowest grade is that of a constable. Both a Sub-Inspector and a Sergeant were equal in ranks and were vested with same powers, functions and privileges. The Sub-Inspector's scale of pay was Rs. 125-5-200 and that of a Sergeant 200-5-250. The difference in pay was due to the fact that the cost of living and of education of children, in case of Europeans, was higher.

To a further question the Minister stated that lower scale of pay had been fixed only for new entrants to the cadre of Deputy Superintendents of Police i.e. those appointed on or after 4th August 1931.

"GREAT INTERNATIONAL"

Hyderabad's Tribute To Iqbal

(From Our Own Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail).

'Iqbal Day' was celebrated in Hyderabad on Friday. His Highness the Prince of Berar, Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Fakhr Yar Jung Bahadur, Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung Bahadur, Dr. Syed Abdul Latif and several others participating in the function.

"It gives me great pleasure to be with you here in person," observed the Prince of Berar "and associate myself with the celebration that you are holding to-day to mark Hyderabad's deep appreciation of the service that the poet Sir Mohamed Iqbal has rendered to philosophy and literature. Through his writings in Urdu and Persian he has impressed himself so much on the intellect of the present generation in the East that he has come to be regarded as a great international thinker and poet who has a message for all mankind. It is in that role that Hyderabad is to-day honouring his name."

In the course of a message as the Chancellor of the Osmania University, Sir Akbar Hydari, President of the Nizam's Executive Council said that they were meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday month of one who is acclaimed by all as 'the' poet of India and certainly of Indo-Muslim culture. His poetry was a unique mingling of mysticism, philosophy and nationalism and that Hyderabad which was selected for the occasion was an appropriate place where the two languages Urdu and Persian were spoken in a vast manner than any other part of India and where they were ruled by a poet-king for whose inspiration and inward thoughts they always looked to as the guiding genius of the premier state of Hyderabad.

Various messages from H. H. the Aga Khan, the Nawab of Bhopal, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Nawab of Rampur, Justice Manoharlal, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Sir Sikander Hayat and Mr. Yakub Hassan, were read at the meeting.

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY

Russia Completes 1933 Plan

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail)

Completion of the double-tracking of the Trans-Siberian Railway from Karymskaya to Khabarovsk, which began in 1933, and the freeing of the 10,000 prisoners engaged on the work has been announced in Moscow.

This is the first Government announcement that the neighbourhood of the borders of Manchukuo (Japan's pupet State) to Khabarovsk had been finished.

Constructions of the Baikhal-Amur trunk Railway line through the desolate waste of North-Eastern Siberia is regarded as of great strategic and military significance in the Far East.—United Press.

SHAHIDGUNJ ARRESTS TOTAL 115

LAHORE, Jan. 12.

With the arrest of five Ahrar volunteers while proceeding towards Shahidgunj to-day, the total quota has reached 115.

As usual, after prayers in the City Mosque, five volunteers, followed by about a hundred others, marched to-day towards Shahidgunj, raising slogans. The arrests were affected as the stepped out of the City walls through Delhi Gate.

The ten volunteers who were arrested yesterday and the day before in this connection, were tried by the local Magistrate. Following their refusal to furnish the security of Rs. 500 demanded by him, they were sentenced to undergo six months' imprisonment.—United Press.

JAMNAGAR, Jan. 12.

Rajkumar Duleepsinhji, the Jamsaheb's brother and famous cricketer left Jamnagar for Bombay by aeroplane this morning 'en route' to Europe.—A.P.

SURYA NARAYANA PANDIT ARRESTED

BANGALORE, Jan. 12.

On a warrant issued by the Magistrate of Bangalore, Mr. Surya Narayana Pandit, a prominent local Congressman was arrested yesterday at Mysore and produced before the City Magistrate, Bangalore this morning. The Magistrate read out a charge under section 124-A (sedition) against him for a speech delivered by him at Dodballapur on November 30, 1937. The accused pleaded not guilty and was remanded to jail custody. The case is posted for January 17.—A. P.

The OLD INN SIGN IS A BRITISH INSTITUTION

Old English Inn Signs—No. 38

THE COCK AND LION

Ancient natural history, and the weird legends connected with quite common animals, have between them given rise to many strange signs The Cock and Lion is such a one.

A sixteenth century writer puts upon record "the lyon dreadeth the white cocke, because he breedeth a precious stone called allectricum, like to the stone that hight Calcedonius. And for that the Cocke beareth such a stone, the Lyon specially abhorreth him." This same stone, by the way, carried in the mouth of a gladiator, made him invincible.

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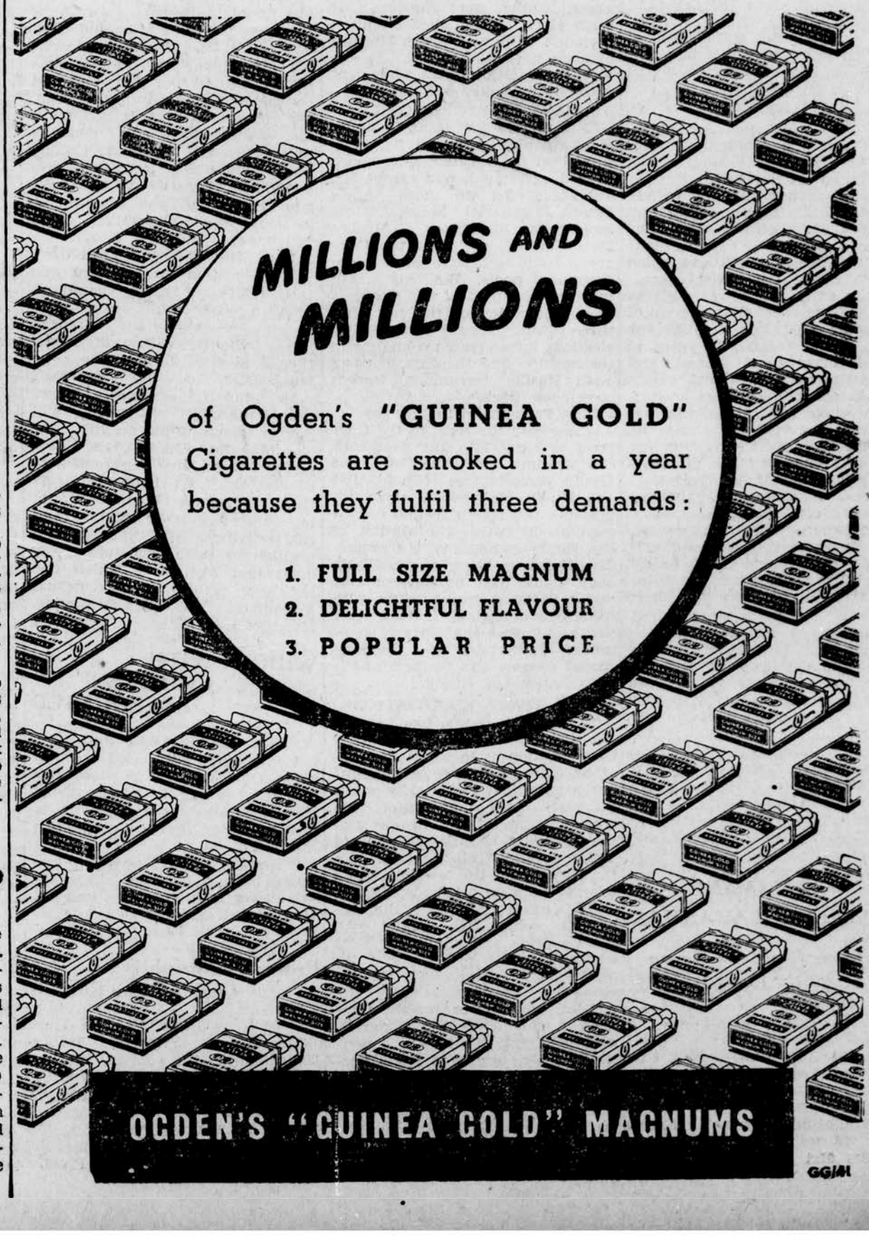
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Demand Of Sir Akber Hydari's Resignation

NIZAM'S SUBJECTS OPPOSED TO ENTRY IN FEDERATION TRAP

Rai Srikishen's Threat To Address Public Meetings In Defiance Of Orders To The Contrary

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD, (By Mail.)

Hundreds of people flocked to the Public Garden this evening to hear Rai Srikishen, who had announced about holding a public meeting in defiance of Gashthi 53 for opposing Hyderabad's entry into Federation. Police officials and a strong posse of constables were posted from 2 p.m. at the meeting place, while some were announcing much to the surprise of the public that the meeting was postponed. However, it was later learnt that Rai Srikishen would address the meeting at his house the people went to his house.

Rai Srikishen while addressing the gathering stated that he received a 'Firman' from His Exalted Highness, the Nizam, at 12 noon, asking him to postpone the meeting and accordingly he in obedience to the 'Firman' was doing so. The enthusiastic public demanded from Rai Srikishen whether he would hold meetings at least in the near future to which he replied in the affirmative.

However, there seems too much opposition to Federation and people seem to be expressly against joining it.

TENSE SITUATION IN HYDERABAD

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD, (By Mail.)

A tense situation has been created here by an announcement made by Rai Srikishen, Bar-at-Law, a prominent local leader that he would address a public gathering in defiance of Government standing orders which prohibit public speeches without previous sanction of Government. The meeting is to take place this evening at the Public Gardens, Hyderabad.

Already the police and C.I.D. have besieged the house of Rai Srikishen and it is not known whether his house would be raided for seizing certain handbills circulated this morning all over Hyderabad or he will be arrested.

However, thousands of people are flocking to the Public Gardens to hear Rai Srikishen deliver his speech opposing Federation. "People of Hyderabad are opposed to Federation and it would be detrimental to them if they join it" says Raj Srikishen in the course of a statement and observes that the people of Hyderabad are being befooled by Sir Akber Hydri. In attacking Sir Akber's attitude towards Hyderabad and its Sovereign he requests the Nizam to demand Sir Akber's resignation. He further alleges that the President of the Executive Council of the Nizam's Government is incapable to tender his sincere advice to H. E. H. the Nizam on such matters as Sir Akber's efforts always been towards entangling Hyderabad into Federal trap.

NO SECTIONAL 'RAJ' FOR INDIA

Asaf Ali's Rejoinder To Hindu Sabha President's Statement

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

"The sole concern of the Congress to-day is the unhindered development of the common economic interests of the entire population of India, which must be made secure by the attainment and preservation of the country's sovereignty. There is no occasion for Muslims to have extra-territorial preferences, and equally, there is no occasion for the Hindus to think in terms of a sectional raj", says Mr. Asaf Ali, M. L.A., (Central), in the course of a statement to the press about the statement of Mr. B. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, questioning the right of the Congress to enter into any pact with the Muslims on behalf of the Hindu community.

ANTIQUATED

Continuing Mr. Asaf Ali said:—"India is the common motherland of Hindus, Muslims and others alike, irrespective of their numerical proportions, and we are all joint heirs to her riches and her ultimate destiny. Pan-Hinduism is as out of date as Pan-Islamism. The sentiments to which Mr. Savarkar has given expression are at least ten years old in India. Since the first outbreak of communal distemper in 1922, the Congress has taken 15 years to fight it down to its knees, and helped the country to realise that India is common heritage of Hindus, Muslims and others, who are rooted in the soil. There is no room in India of to-day, for any one who thinks in terms of Hindu or Muslim Raj. India needs men, who can build up the happiness of hundreds of millions of masses, irrespective of caste and creeds. Let each person hug his faith, culture, language and script to his heart. The Congress will not interfere with any one of these things".

In conclusion Mr. Asaf Ali says that all patriots will surely welcome the Congress President's latest pronouncements on the question of Hindu-Muslim settlement. All patriotic Mussalmans must now appeal to Mr. Jinnah to help to create an atmosphere of goodwill to make a friendly interchange of views and the final settlement of all differences possible at an early date.—United Press.

BHAI PARMANAND FOLLOWS SAVARKAR

Congress Right To Represent Hindus Questioned

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

Bhai Parmanand has issued a lengthy statement questioning the right of the Congress to negotiate any communal pact with the Muslims on behalf of the Hindu community and declaring that any settlement arrived at between the Congress and the Muslims shall not be binding on the Hindus.

The statement runs:—

"From the report of the proceedings of the Congress Working Committee in Bombay and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's statement it appears that the Congress is attempting another Hindu-Muslim pact. The most strange part of the matter is that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru by his recent statement has practically given his approval of the communal decision by saying that it stands till the parties come to some agreed solution Previously I had pointed out that as regards allocation of seats in the Legislature in Bengal and in the Centre, the grievances of the Hindus are not with regard to the Muslim seats, but with regard to the seats allotted to communities other than Muslims, or seats given to the special Constituencies, with which the Muslims as such have no concern. Therefore, the question of an agreement with Muslims does not come in.

DAYS OF PACTS AGAIN.

"The Congress Working Committee have also expressed its approval of the Jinnah-Rajendra Prasad agreement, and expect Mr. Jinnah to offer still more terms. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru while proclaiming his theory of Muslim Mass Contact, said that the Congress would not have any more communal pacts. But this fresh move on the part of the Congress is an indication of the fact that three Muslim League victories in elections have created a change in the position and the days of pacts with Muslim communal leaders have come back."

Bhai Parmanand further says:—"I question the right of the Congress to enter into any pact with the Muslims on behalf of the Hindu community. I hold that the Hindu Mahasabha alone represents the Hindu feeling on the question in which the verdict of the Hindu community is sought. The Congress being a non-Hindu body should have no concern with any settlement to be made with other communities. It is neither fair nor honest that in any communal negotiations the Congress should assume the position of representatives of Hindus.

WHY THESE NEGOTIATIONS.

"I should, however, like to ask the Congress leaders to clarify their position as to what they aim at by entering into these communal negotiations. Do they mean to create a nation out of the amalgamation of the Hindus and the Muslims? If so, they should note, once for all, that neither the Hindus nor the Muslims would tolerate such an amalgamation.

"It is often asked why the Mahasabha comes into conflict with the Congress and challenges its leadership The present is a typical case in point. The Mahasabha has no quarrel with the political aim or work of the Congress. But when the Congress, while declaring itself to be a non-Hindu body, begins to make bargains on behalf of the Hindu community, an occasion for dispute arises. The Hindu Mahasabha cannot allow the Hindus to be made the scapegoats of the Congress theories."—United Press.

SHREEMATI RAMKUMARI CHOUHAN OF JHANSI, WHO WON THE ALL-INDIA SHEKSHARIA PRIZE RECENTLY.

REAL POWER BEHIND CONGRESS

Moonje On Mahatma And Communal Settlement

Dr. B. S. Moonje in the course of a statement says:—

Mr. Jinnah scolds the Congress and warns that the Congress high command must be brought to its senses and to the right path. This, if paraphrased in plain language means that the Congress should be pulled by the ears and made to stand with bent head in due modesty before the august presence of Mr. Jinnah, the president of the Muslim League.

CONGRESS REPRESENTS NEITHER

We know we have no Mahatma Gandhi with us but equally we know that the cause of Mahasabha is righteous. If Mahatma Gandhi is right, Truth and Non-violence must prevail over, selfishness and aggression. We shall never yield and sacrifice the righteous cause of true Nationalism which the Mahasabha represents for more boldly and truly than the Congress.

The Congress is purely a political organisation and it can deal, as it may please, with the political aspects of the rights of the Moslems, such as the protection of their religion, culture and personal laws and language. It may even agree to their demand for separate electorate, though it will be the most unkind cut to Nationalism for which the Congress stands. But Panditji must remember that he has no right to barter away the rights of the Hindus behind their back. The Congress is approaching Mr. Jinnah not as an individual but as the President of the Muslim League and as such, the Congress can not, in truth and justice, make any communal settlement without taking the Mahasabha equally into confidence, because as the League represents the Musalmans, so it is the Mahasabha alone which represents the Hindus.

NO YIELDING TO LEAGUE

There can be no fair and just settlement of the communal problem other than reservation of seats on population strength for a minority community whether it be the Hindus or the Musalmans in any Province.

Mr. Jinnah, however, knows that Panditji's settlement will not be much useful to him, unless Mahatma Gandhi, the real power behind the Congress were to bless it. We hope and trust that Mahatma Gandhi will not be stamped into giving in and surrendering his fundamental position of not accepting any communal settlement which has not been arrived at by mutual agreement between the Hindus, Moslems and Sikhs.

WIDOW WITH 2 CHILDREN SUFFOCATED

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 12.

A thirty-five year old widow along with her two children was found suffocated to death when the Police broke open a room in the compound of the Calico Mills this morning.

It is stated that the room was closed with a burning segree inside owing to intense cold and got asphyxiated as there was no ventilator.—United Pres.

Prince Dulipsinhji Leaving For Europe

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

The famous cricketer, Prince Dulipsinghji, the younger brother of His Highness the Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar came on a stretcher by a special plane of the Air Services of India. Ltd. He is leaving to-day for Europe for medical treatment.—United Press.

"ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANIES"

(Continued from Page 6)

supply business in the Province a huge 'Cartel' or 'Trust' (of these public utility monopolies). It will be noted that Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas connects all the seven, Sir Novroji Saklatwala and Sir Chunilal V. Mehta connect four of them each covering six of these undertakings between them and Messrs Annesley, Beil, Trollip, Giles, and Mackenzie each connect three of them each covering all the seven companies. It is, therefore, a matter for opinion if the present state of affairs should be allowed to remain unchanged any longer, as even a super-capitalistic Government like the United States of America has had to pass anti-Trust Laws. We have not only monopolies but a monopoly of monopolies, and the facts speak for themselves. It would be interesting to note here that rate charged for the supply of electrical energy for lights and fans in Bombay with a population of about 12 lakhs of persons and a very heavy industrial load is the same as that charged at Lahore which has hardly a population of 3 lakhs and no appreciable day-industrial load to speak of. No wonder that in addition to the top-heavy administration charges the Bombay Company has been paying 12 per cent. to 14 per cent. dividends on its ordinary shares.

What Government Can Do

From the foregoing it is quite clear that the present patriotic Congress Government, by devising a just and reasonable method of revenue, can derive a substantial annual income from these electrical undertakings. These concerns could be made to contribute a minimum income of one crore of rupees annually to the Provincial revenues. There are three alternatives open to the Government, viz., (1) Nationalising these public utility companies by purchase, (2) Appropriating a portion of the dividends over and above a reasonable limit, and (3) Rate-Regulations in such a manner as to fix 25 per cent. of the charge to be ear-marked for the State Treasury.

Nationalising Or Purchase

Section 10 of the Act reserves general powers for Government to vary the terms of purchase. It reads: "Notwithstanding anything in sections 5, 7 and 8, the local Government may, in any license to be granted under this Act, (a) vary the terms and conditions upon which and the periods on the expiration of which the licensee will be bound to sell his undertakings" or..... This section, read in conjunction with other relative sections, gives ample powers to the Government. However, the Advocate-General's opinion on the point should be obtained before seriously considering this alternative. A simple financial scheme can be devised if purchase is decided upon and personally I would strongly recommend nationalisation, as this would bring in a very heavy return to the public revenues.

Appropriation Of A Portion Of Dividends

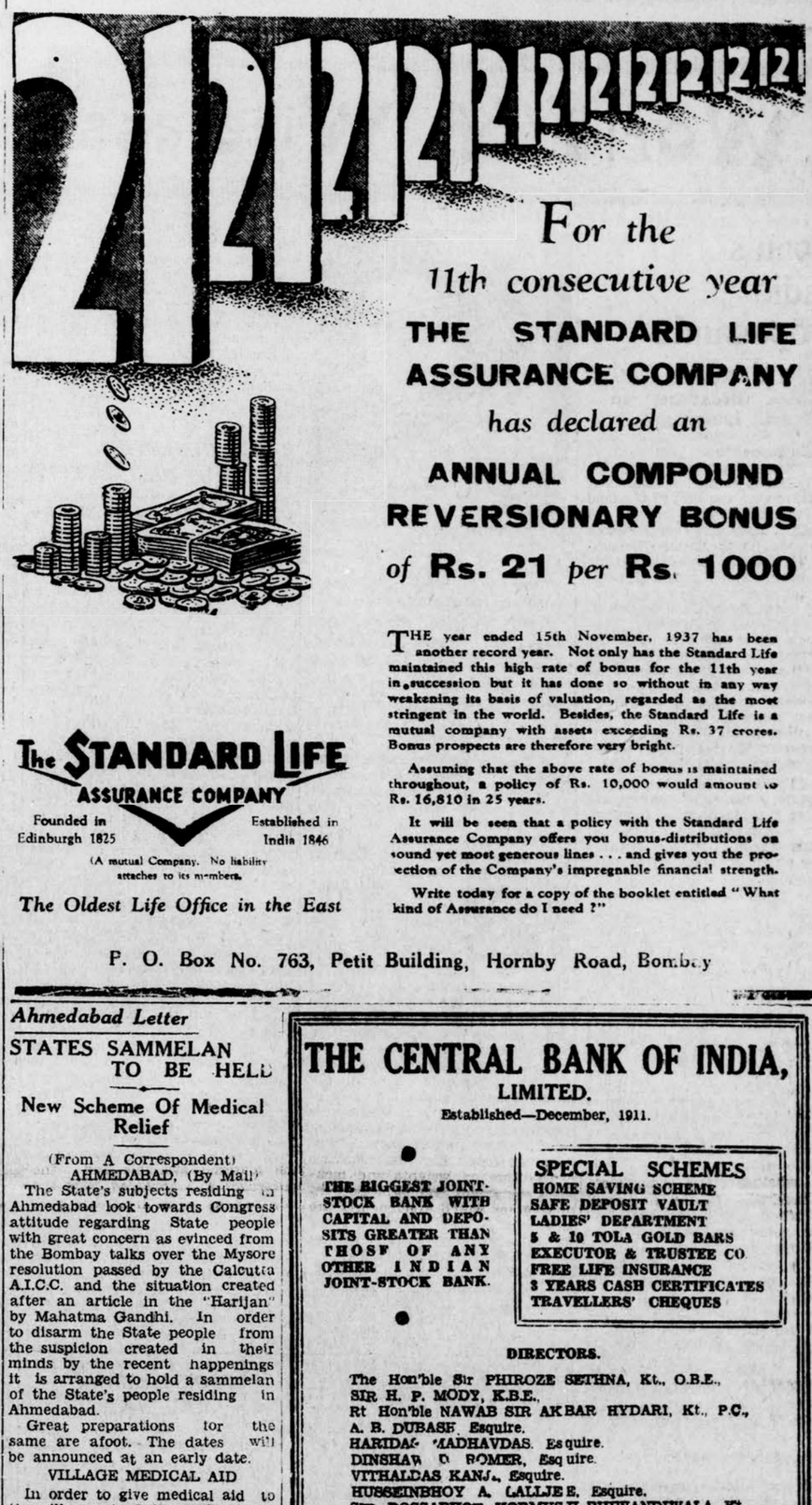
This method has been adopted by some European Governments and works very well, but in our case the Central Government may claim the proceeds by declaring the charge as a profit-tax.

Rate-Regulation

As already mentioned the Government have statutory Regulative powers, and the rates could be so fixed as to benefit the public as well as the provincial revenues. This is the easiest way and can be immediately acted upon.

The first essential, therefore, is the creation of a strong independent Public Utility Committee of Enquiry with full and complete regulative powers. Any attempt to diffuse regulative powers under the time-worn guise of checks and balances should be militantly thwarted. Only where there is full power can there be inescapable responsibility and only where there is inescapable responsibility is there adequate motive for efficiency needed in utility regulation. Not only should the Committee have very wide and complete powers and unquestioned autonomy, but its salaries should be large and its tenure reasonably long. The highly paid, well-fed corporate expert must be met with a highly paid, highly equipped civic expert. The Committee members themselves need not be all technical experts but they must be sufficiently trained to supervise the most technical of experts.

Subscription to the Orissa Flood Relief Fund upto January 8, totalled Rs. 27,979-12-2½.



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Ahmedabad Letter

STATES SAMMELAN TO BE HELD

New Scheme Of Medical Relief

(From A Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, (By Mail)

The State's subjects residing in Ahmedabad look towards Congress attitude regarding State people with great concern as evinced from the Bombay talks over the Mysore resolution passed by the Calcutta A.I.C.C. and the situation created after an article in the "Harijan" by Mahatma Gandhi. In order to disarm the State people from the suspicion created in their minds by the recent happenings it is arranged to hold a sammelan of the State's people residing in Ahmedabad.

Great preparations for the same are afoot. The dates will be announced at an early date.

VILLAGE MEDICAL AID

In order to give medical aid to the villagers in Palitana State the Darbar has introduced a new scheme known as "village-medical-aid-scheme". By this arrangement every villager gets medical assistance in his own village. Patent medicines are kept with every Police Patel or a school-master who on simple information runs to the house of the needy and treats the patient. In this year about 10 thousand villagers have taken advantage of the scheme.

Malaria is prevalent but this measure has given a great relief.

NARIMAN FOR TENANTS' CONFERENCE

The tenants of Ahmedabad are jubilant over the news that Sjt. K.F. Nariman of Bombay will preside over their first session. The enrolment of members both in Reception Committee and the Conference is going on at a great speed and it is likely that a unique co-operation will be obtained by the workers.

It is understood that Sjt. Meherally is not in a position to shoulder the responsibility and hence it is probable that Sjt. Nariman might have been thought of for the presidentship of the Conference which is postponed twice due to the ill-health of the President-elect Mr. Meherally.

HARTAL AT CHOHA SAIDEN SHAH

Cow Slaughter House Protest Committee Secretary Arrested

LAHORE January 11.

A telegraphic intimation received by Mr. Dharamvir says that the Secretary of the Cow Slaughter House Protest Committee at Choha Saiden Shah (Katas Raj) has been arrested and as a protest the people are observing hartal.

Further particulars are awaited.—United Press.

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MEDITERRANEAN DEFENCE

Anglo-French Plans For Anti-Air-Raid Measures

PARIS, (By Air Mail).

The diplomatic correspondent of an influential London daily says in his latest dispatch:—"Reports that the French Government has been asked to assume responsibility for security in the Mediterranean, in case British should send a large naval force to the Far East, are authoritatively denied here.

"It is understood that no such request has yet been made, and that none is expected at least until after the British Cabinet meeting.

"Of more immediate importance is the coming visit of French air experts to England, arranged by M. Pierre Cot, French Air Minister, while he was in London.

"Its purpose is not to discuss any political project such as an air pact for Western Europe, but to establish close contact between the French and British Air Staffs and to discuss practical problems of air defence common to both countries.

JOINT OBJECTIVE

"The most urgent of these is the defence of London, Paris, the industrial areas of Northern France and the English Home Countries against air attack from Central Europe.

"So long as the Locarno Pact in existence Britain would rely on listening and observation posts in Belgium to report any movement of hostile aircraft from Germany.

"This was implied by Lord Baldwin in his famous statement that Britain's frontier was on the Rhine.

"To-day, Belgium's new foreign policy has changed the situation.

"If Germany is truly anxious to respect the neutrality of Belgium and Holland, her aircraft would presumably avoid flying over those countries in time of war.

"Any air attack on Britain would, therefore, be via Northern France and Anglo-French plan for air defence beyond the channel would be necessary. The French experts may also discuss technical and commercial problems of aviation, such a manufacture and the use of French territory by British air service.—United Press.

ANGLO-INDIANS BECOME HINDUS

LUCKNOW, January 10.

Two Anglo-Indian officials of the U. P. Jail Department have embraced Hinduism and married according to Arya Samaj rites. They are Mr. C. S. Ledley, Deputy Superintendent, Lucknow Central Jail, and Miss Henry, Matron of the Benares Central Prison. The conversion and marriage ceremonies were performed by Mr. Krishnakumar.

To retain his initials Mr. C. S. Ledley is now named Mr. C. (Chandra) S. (Shekar) Ladli. Miss Henry will now be known as Shrimati Indra Devi.

The alterations in religion and name have been communicated to the Inspector-General of Prisons.—A. P.

Bombay Assembly Questions

Grant Of Forest Land For Cultivation

Questions And Answers In Bombay Legislative Assembly

The following is the list of questions and answers in the Bombay Legislative Assembly:

Mr. R. R. Bhole (Poona District): Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of graduates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and to the Mohamedan and Indian Christian communities respectively who are employed in the Upper and Lower subordinate services in the several Departments of Government?

The Honourable Mr. B. G. Kher: The number of graduates belonging to the Scheduled classes and to the Muhammadan and Indian Christian communities employed in the Upper and Lower Divisions of the subordinate service in the several Departments of the Secretariat is as under:—

	Upper Division.	Lower Division.
Sheduled castes	1	Nil
Muhammadans	9	Nil
Indian Christians	13	Nil

Graduates are not ordinarily recruited for the Lower Division.

REDUCTION IN STIPENDS TO BOYS IN GOVERNMENT HOSTEL FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES IN POONA.

Mr. R. R. Bhole (Poona District): Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of stipends which each boy in the Government Hostel for Depressed Classes in Poona was given before the establishment of the Backward Class office;

(b) what was the amount of stipends given to each boy in the year 1935-36;

(c) what is the amount of stipends given this year;

(d) whether it is a fact that the amount of stipends has been reduced this year;

(e) if so, what are reasons for the reduction;

(f) whether any complaints were received in the Backward Class office as regards the supply of books, etc. to the boys in the Hostel;

(g) if so, what action was taken by the office in the matter;

(h) whether Government are aware that there are boys who are really too poor to pay any charges whatsoever;

(i) If so, what action Government propose to take in the matter;

(j) what is the proportion of pay of the Backward Class Officer to the total expenditure of the office;

(k) what is the proportion of pay and allowances of other officers in that office to the total expenditure of the office?

STAMPING OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Mr. M. C. Ghia (Indian Merchants' Chamber): Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government (Industries) be pleased to state.—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" revised scales of charges for stamping of weights and measures;

(b) if so, whether they have received any objections from leading commercial bodies to the same;

(c) whether it is a fact that the charges for stamping weights and measures are in several cases hundred per cent. the same as the cost of the weights and measures;

(d) whether any objections were raised against the charges when they were first introduced in 1933;

(e) whether it is a fact that Government at that time gave an undertaking that they would take into consideration all the objections at the time of revising the rates and charges;

(f) whether there are any reasons on account of which Government have adopted the same scale of charges in spite of the undertaking given by them;

(g) whether Government now intend to revise the scales of charges in view of the opposition from the commercial community;

(h) whether the Bombay Weights and Measures Act now extends to the whole of the province of Bombay;

(i) if not, to how many districts it does not still apply;

(j) the amount of revenue derived from the stamping of weights and measures and other operations under the Weights and Measures Act during the last two years, and the expenditure for the same?

The Honourable Mr. L. M. Patil: (a) Government recently recognized some new weights and measures for which it was necessary to prescribe the fees. The fees for the newly recognized weights and measures were incorporated in the previous table of the fees and the complete table was published in the "Bombay Government Gazette."

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes, but only in very few cases.

(d) Yes.

(e) In reply to various representations received by Government in August 1935 on the eve of the introduction of the Act, Government issued a Note for circulation amongst various commercial associations embodying orders of Government on the various suggestions made by Associations and the members of the trading public. In paragraph 12 of this Note it was stated that if actual experience of the working of the Act showed that the receipts from the fees resulted in a substantial surplus after meeting recurring and non-recurring expenditure under the Act of Government proposed to reconsider the question of the scale of fees.

(f) Objections from some associations have been received by Government on the notification in question and the same are under consideration.

(g) Government are of the opinion that sufficient experience of the working of the Act has not been gained to enable the question of reduction of fees being considered. They expect that it will be possible for them to go into this question in a year's time from now.

(h) Yes.

(i) Does not arise.

(j) The total recurring and non-recurring expenditure incurred by Government up to the end of last financial year amounts approximately to Rs. 4,78,675 against receipts of Rs. 8,69,618. Besides Government having incurred recurring and non-recurring expenditure under the Act, Local Bodies have incurred and non-recurring expenditure on weights and measures equipment and entertainment of staff for which exact figures are not yet available. As most trading establishments have purchased new weights rather than repair old weights, etc., and as the work of stamping new weights presented by manufacturers of and dealers in Weights and Measures is reserved to Government Inspectors, the various local bodies' expenditure is greater than their receipts Conversely Government receipts are unduly high. When reverification starts, however, the division of receipts will be different: Government receipts are expected to be much lower than the abovementioned figure.

Grant of Forest Land for Cultivation.

Mr. D. G. Jadhav (East Khandesh District): Will the Honourable Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) the total area of forest land in the East Khandesh District;

(b) whether Government are aware that the forest land in the East Khandesh District is insufficient for the grazing of the cattle in that District;

(c) whether Government are aware that their income will be more than what it is at present if a portion of the forest land is given for cultivation to the deland;

(d) whether it is a fact that the agricultural labourers have been repeatedly requesting Government for the grant of forest land for cultivation;

(e) if so, what are the reasons for refusing their request?

The Honourable Mr. Morarji R. Desai: (a) The total forest land in charge of the Forest Department in the East Khandesh Division is 487,137 acres.

(b) The forest land is insufficient for the grazing of cattle particularly in Jalgaon, Jamner, Parola, Edalabad and Chalisgaon ranges as the bulk of cattle occur in these ranges. There is sufficient grazing land in the three Satpuda ranges, viz., Chopda, Raver and Yawal, but as these hill ranges are remote, they are less in demand for cattle grazing.

(c) Government may get more income if some of this forest area is disforested and given out for cultivation but that course will render it yet more difficult to meet the increasing demand for grazing.

(d) and (e) Yes, but they want land where they are now residing and particularly kuran areas which are required for the supply of grass and grazing and therefore cannot be given out for cultivation.

Settlements have been opened in Satpuda ranges. The applicants were asked to apply for some of the vacant plots in the settlements of Yawal and Raver ranges, but no applications for them have yet been received.

Defalcation by Clerk in Collector's Office.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala (Railway Unions): Will the Honourable Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that about two years back an assistant in the office of the Collector, Bombay Suburban District, committed defalcation to the extent of some thousands;

(b) if so, whether any investigations were made into the defalcation by the superior authorities in charge;

(c) what was the nature of the investigations made;

(d) whether Government are aware that after the defalcation was discovered, the suburban residents were again asked by the Mamlatdar of Bandra to pay ground rent in respect of their properties to make up for the loss caused by the defalcation;

(e) whether Government are aware that a year after the above defalcation was discovered, the Mamlatdar went from house to house and on threat of attachment of property and with the help of Police recovered the ground rent for each house;

(f) if so, what action have Government taken or propose to take against the Mamlatdar?

The Honourable Mr. M. R. Desai: (a) Yes. The defalcations, which amounted to about Rs. 15,000, were committed by the karkun survey in the office of the Mamlatdar, South Salsette, and were detected in 1934.

(b) Yes.

(c) The investigation which is still in progress consists in finding out the total amount of arrears of revenue due to Government as appearing in the books, collecting evidence of payment by khatedars who are able to produce it, ascertaining what payments were embezzled by the karkun surveyor and the way in which he did it, and ascertaining whether the defalcations were facilitated by the negligence of any Government servants.

(d) No. As the culprit had destroyed all records of collections, fresh records were prepared from the material available and the khatedars who appeared from the new records to be in arrears were asked to produce evidence of payment. Only in cases in which no proof whatever was forthcoming was payment demanded.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

MUSLIM DHARAMSALA IN BARDOLI

Mr. Musaji E. Patel (Broach Sub-Division): Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently taken over the possession of the ancient Muslim Dharamsala in the town of Bardoli in District Surat for the purpose of locating a District Local Board Office;

(b) If so, what are the reasons for the same;

(c) whether Government are aware that the said Dharamsala was very useful to the poor Muslim villagers visiting the town of Bardoli—

The Honourable Mr. L. M. Patil: (a) No. There is only one Dharamshala at Bardoli in charge of the District Local Board, Surat. Government are informed that this Dharamshala which was constructed by the Local Fund Committee in 1867 was never used exclusively for Muhammadans. A part of the Dharamshala has been used as a Local Board office since 1925, and its side-rooms are kept for the use of travellers of all communities.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Construction of a Metalled Road.

Mr. I. H. Siddiqui (Kanara District): Will the Honourable the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:—

(a) whether Government are aware of the existence of a road between Kasarkod and Venkatapur villages in Honavar Taluka;

(b) whether Government are aware that the daily traffic of the villagers is gradually increasing on account of the plying of Motor Vehicles;

(c) whether Government are aware that the said road is unfit for the requirements of the increasing traffic;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to make it a permanent and sound metalled road?

The Honourable Mr. M. Y. Nurie: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) This fact has been recognised.

(d) Yes. The work of improvements to the road will be taken in hand as soon as other urgent works above it in the priority list of works in the Southern Division are taken in hand and completed.

There Is Always Substance In Workers' Complaints

Insanitary Workshops Deplored: Necessity Of Education Emphasised By Mr. Butler

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office, Geneva, accompanied by his wife, and Messrs. P. W. Martin and R. Rao of the I. L. O. staff at Geneva, left Bombay for Geneva, by s. s. "Ranpura" on Saturday, the 8th inst., after the completion of his official visit to this country. Before leaving Bombay, Mr. Butler issued the following statement, in which he summarises the impressions gathered by him during his Indian tour:—

"A single month is of course inadequate to enable a visitor to investigate in detail the Labour problems of so vast and varied a country as India I realise how superficial my impressions must be and how much I have not seen. All I can say is that thanks to the admirable way in which my tour was organised by the Government of India, I have probably seen as much as could be seen in the time. Madras, Calcutta, Jamshedpur, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Delhi, Ahmedabad and Bombay represent a large cross-section of industrial India, though I have not been able to visit the coal mines, the tea gardens and the Railway Workshops. Here are a few impressions for what they are worth.

Labour Legislation.

"Since the war, India has done much in the way of labour legislation, largely inspired by the I.L.O. Conventions and by the Whitley Report. The regulation of hours, compensation for accidents, the limitations placed on the employment of women and children, the Payment of Wages Act, Maternity Benefits and other measures have certainly done much to improve the lot of the Indian worker, without imposing any intolerable burden upon industry.

I was, however, struck by the fact that large portions of industry are still untouched by most of these measures. There is no limitation of hours in shops, in docks, or in buildings. Even the health, safety and the child labour provisions of the Factory Act do not apply in the vast number of workshops or in the factories employing less than 20 persons except by notification in one or two provinces.

Those that I have seen have been almost uniformly insanitary and unhealthy. The extension of the Act is now under consideration in other provinces. I do not believe that the inspection difficulty is insuperable or that more money could not usefully be spent in strengthening the inspection staffs.

"I was interested to find that some Provincial Governments were undertaking or planning industrial surveys. These are, I am sure, very necessary. With the exception of Bombay, the provinces do not possess adequate machinery for collecting statistical and other information on wages, cost of living, etc., without which, it is impossible to plan a coherent social policy.

"Unsatisfactory State of Affairs."

"Then there is the question of industrial relations. In most centres strikes have been frequent. This fact denotes an unsatisfactory state of affairs which cannot be wholly explained as the work of irresponsible agitators. There is no smoke without fire. Employers complain that the Trade Unions are indisciplined and unprofessional, which is no doubt true in many cases.

"If industrial relations are prejudiced by lack of education, the same is true of efficiency. The output of the Indian worker varies according to employers' statements from ½ to 2/3rds of that of the European worker. This is hardly surprising. As the Whitley Report pointed out, India is the only country which is attempting to build up a great industry with an illiterate working force. The handicap is tremendous. It accounts for the absence of guilds of skilled men, round whom a sound Trade Union movement can be built.

It accounts also perhaps for a part of the unrest, which is generally to be found not in the small establishments where wages are lowest and canditions worst, but in the big factories, where wages are higher and working conditions healthy. May not this be partly due to the revolt against the relentless rhythm and discipline imposed by the machine upon people who have not been taught how to master it? I do not believe that industrialisation can be stemmed. It is bound to spread, but without education its evils will be doubled and its advantages halved.

Indeed, education seems to be at the root of every Indian economic problem. It is even more necessary to increase the output of the farm than of the factory. Without it, even the present low standard of life both in town and country must decline, if the population continues to grow at the present astronomic rate. But here again education is necessary before the peasant can fully avail himself of all the scientific efforts being made by Government to improve seeds and breeds, manuring and irrigation.

It is, however, encouraging to find the Provincial Governments earnestly tackling all these problems. Nothing has impressed me more than the desire for change which is everywhere apparent. New ideas are breaking down old inhibitions, and if the provinces continue to face their difficulties energetically India is likely to make great strides in the next few years.

380 CONVICTS RELEASED

LUCKNOW, (By Mail.)

Three hundred and eighty casual and habitual convicts will be prematurely released by the Government, it is understood, on the recommendation of the Revising Board.

This procedure is followed every year in case of those convicts who are reported well by the Jail Superintendents and District Officers and have undergone three-fourths of their sentences.

These releases will be in addition to the recent releases numbering over three thousand, made by the Government as a measure of reform and economy.—A.P.

"Suppressed Commotion Among Senior I.C.S."

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

I understand there is a good deal of suppressed commotion among senior members of the I.C.S. over the appointment of Col. Wylie as Governor of the Central Provinces. It is reported to be Lord Linlithgow's own choice in fact the first permanent Governorship filled by recommendation of the new Viceroy himself, as the others were merely legacies of the Willingdon regime.

The Nizam was consulted as required by agreement but the initiative appears to have come from the Viceroy himself. Col. Wylie is comparatively a junior civilan, whose rank in the Punjab gradation list is below forty and was only eight years back Deputy Secretary to the Government of India. It is evident that the present Viceroy desires to initiate a new convention for Governorships favouring preference for younger men. The practice in the past has been to stick to the rule of seniority. It is also quite probable that it the C. P. Governorship has connection, under the agreement with the Nizam, it has been considered desirable to select an officer of the Political Department who is known to the State.

PROHIBITION IN PALITANA STATE

Effective Measures Enforced By State Authorities

RAJKOT, Jan. 11.

The Palitana State has effectively carried out the Prohibition scheme. A strict watch is kept on smugglers and this year offenders have been seriously punished.

The difficulty with the native State in carrying on such a scheme lies in the fact that the adjoining areas under Agency control make use of alcohols and thereby earn at the sacrifice of such States. The co-operation of the Agency with Palitana State is essential for the success of the Scheme.

Tea hotels are prohibited in the State. This year a number or applicants were received wherein applicants were prepared to pay upto one thousand rupees per month for a monoply. The Dewan in order to discourage such attempts on the part of others has ordered that anyone requesting for a Tea Hotel licence would be fined Rs. 50. In consequence of this measure the public of Palitana at present is able to get pure milk at a low rate.—United Press.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON FOUR POINTS DOWN

Sterling Opens Firm But Later Declines

FRANC STEADY

London Stock Exchange Steady

BOMBAY, Jan 12

NEW YORK COTTON

Cotton lacked speculative support with outside cables somewhat discouraging but in view of Liverpool steadiness undertone remained good

LONDON EXCHANGES

Sterling dollar opened steady and then declined on lack of support.

WHEAT EASY

Both Liverpool and Chicago wheat markets displayed an easy trend on lack of outside support

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1938.

New York, Jan 12

Previous closing	8.62
To-day's opening	8.59
Difference	—03
To-day's closing	8.58
Difference	—04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1938

Liverpool, Jan 12

Previous closing	4.90
To-day's opening	4.87
Difference	—03
To-day's closing	4.88
Difference	—02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 177

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 12

New York cotton lacked speculative support with outside cables somewhat discouraging but in view of Liverpool steadiness undertone kept good with better business outlook also helpful factor.

Trading in March began at 8.59 i.e. three points lower than previous closing prices declined on disappointing foreign cables and increased southern offerings which partially taken with March later further declining to 8.56

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 12

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.63/8.63) 8.59/8.59
May (8.69/8.68) 8.76/8.76
July (8.78/8.75) 8.72/8.73

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 12

January (4.88) 4.85
March (4.90) 4.87
January (7.30) 7.25
March (7.15) 7.08

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan 12

Broach opened at Rs 177/6. Prices steadied little on some commission house buying but soon after fell on selling with subsequent operations not of much improvement closed steady at Rs. 177/8.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan 12

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9 1/2

JUTE

London, Jan 12

New Crop (19 paid buyers) 19 paid sellers
Dunlop January (£21 1/4) £21
Lightning January (£20 1/4) £20 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/8 buyers) 7 1/8 buyers
Forward April June (7 1/4 buyers) 7 5/16 buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay January February (£13 1/2 sellers) £13 1/2 sellers
Linseed Calcutta January February (£15 5/16 sellers) £15 3/16 sellers
Linseed L Plata January February (£13 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal February (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 7/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 12

Liverpool wheat opened easy with March 91 1/2 and May at 91 3/4. Prices early gave way under lower foreign cables and increased southern hemisphere shipments but thereafter market partially rallied on better enquiry for Australians.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 12

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.95. Prices kept steady but soon after eased slightly on scattered selling and lack of outside support with price declining to 0.95 7/8.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Jan 12

Previous closing	5.00
To-day's opening	4.99 13/16
To-day's closing	4.99 13/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan 12

Previous closing	5.00.15
To-day's opening	5.00.05
To-day's closing	4.99.82

FRANC RATE

London, Jan 12

Previous closing	147.62
To-day's opening	147.68
To-day's closing	147.59

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 12

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 5.00.05 and then fell to 5.00 on lack of support subsequently easing to 4.99.87 on further selling pressure.

Franc opened 147.68 and continued steady with minor fluctuations owing to rigorous official control of operations.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.132) 11.147
New York on Bombay (37.80) 37.79
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/4) 0.93 5/8
London on Milan (95.04) 95.00
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£188 1/2 buyers £188 3/4 sellers) £191 buyers £191 1/4 sellers. Very steady

Lead (£16 15/16 buyers £17 sellers) £17 9/16 buyers £17 11/16 sellers. Firm

Electrolytic Copper (£48 to £49) £48 3/8 to £48 5/8

Glasgow Iron (112) 112

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Jan 12

The following cable information was received from London:—

"Bears covered sellers reserved market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 12

Spot	(19 13/16d) 19 15/16
Forward	(19 7/16d) 19 9/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 12

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-8 1/2) £6-19-7 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Jan 12

Liverpool wheat market closed at 91 1/8

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Jan 12

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat January	5	4	0
Wheat May	4	14	9
Wheat September	4	15	0
Linseed May	8	0	9
Linseed September	8	3	9

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan 12

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	50	0	6
Silver Posh	50	1	6
Silver Magh	50	2	6
Gold ready	34	7	0
Gold Posh	34	7	6
Gold Magh	34	7	3
Sovereign	22	6	6

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Jan 12

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8	1	3
Rates at 12-0 noon	8	1	6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8	1	3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	8	1	3

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Jan 12

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 98-6-0. Fluctuations were very narrow.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan 12

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling loan closed at 93 1/4 following as against the previous closing at 93 1/2.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan 12
2-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian (£98 1/2) £98 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£93 1/2) £93-0
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/4) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-63 (£115 1/4) £115 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110 1/4) £110
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74-10 1/2) £74 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 7/8) £102 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 3/8) £106 3/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£113-1 1/2) £113 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107-10 1/2) £101 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114) £114

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 12

London Stock Exchange was quiet but steady with traders awaiting developments.

Giltedged securities continued quietly steady three and half quoted at 93 1/2 i e. unchanged from previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-3) 16-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (60-0) 60-0
Hydro Electric (5-6) 5-6
Musical Industries (15-10 1/2) 15-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (37-0) 37-0
Imperial Chemical (34-9) 34-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary (69-0) 69-0
Realisation 1930 (£42-6) £40-0
Dunlop Rubber (32-9) 32-9
Unilever Ordinary (36-9) 36-9
Ford Motors (22-9) 22-9
Cables and Wireless new ordinary (£65-9) £65-3
British American Tobacco Ordinary (108-1 1/2) 106-10 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£7-6) £7-6
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (153-1 1/2) 154-4 1/2
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (22-10 1/2) 22-10 1/2
Distillers (106-9) 106-9
Bredfords Dyers (£5-3) £5-3
British Celanese (£5-0) £5-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (41-4 1/2) 41-4 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (47-6) 47-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-6) 6-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary (26-9) 26-3
Inter Nickels (dol 50 1/8) dol 51
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (51-3) 52-6
Tata Steel Preference (£103) £103

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-6) 18-6
Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6
Empire of India (29-6) 29-6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-9) 29-9
Gula Kelampong (29-0) 31-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-9) 28-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (9) 9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (52-6) 52-6
Burma Corporation (12-7 1/2) 15-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£19-7 1/2) £19-7 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (59-4 1/2) 58-9
Rand Mines (£8-6) £8-6

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15-10 1/2) £15-7 1/2
Associated Portland Cement (88-1 1/2) 86-10 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (100) 100
Sub Nigel (£10-6) £10-4 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (31-10 1/2) 31-10 1/2
Union Corporation (£8-3) £8-4 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (40-7 1/2) 40-0
Anglo Iranian (79-4 1/2) 78-9
Burma Oil (119-4 1/2) 118-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (111-0) 111-0
Shell Transfer (99-4 1/2) 99-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (41-4 1/2) 41-4 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 12

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 60 1/2) dol 61 7/8
General Motors (dol 37-0) dol 37 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 36 1/2) dol 36 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 114-0) dol 114 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan 12

In the Stock Exchange an outstanding feature is a sharp fall in the far easterns owing to uncertainty regarding the future debt services.

Quotations both Chinese and Japanese are more or less normal. Elsewhere the market is quiet rather irregular.

In foreign exchanges, French francs again offered on the accentuation of labour difficulties.

Among commodities, wheat is easy on American selling and larger southern hemisphere shipments.

Wall Street opened firm and active but later became irregular.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Limited Trading in Teas At Steady Prices

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

Jutes ruled steady with limited business.

In coals, West Jamurias were in strong feature, while others remained more or less unchanged.

In teas, only limited trading was recorded at steady prices. In miscellaneous section, Indian irons and other speculative opened firm but closed quiet while others displayed no special importance.

Government Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—Three per cent. paper 95 small lots, three and half per cent. loan 1947/50 106/2, three and half per cent. paper 98/4, four per cent. loan 1960/70 114/4 small lot, five per cent. loan 1945/55 120/11 small lot, five per cent. loan 1939/44 104/13, five and half per cent. loan 1938/40 102/13.

Banks:—Reserve Bank 120/8 ex-div.

Railways:—Bukhtiarpur Bihar Rly 68.

Cottons:—Cawnpore Textiles 2/15, Dunbar ord. 157/8, Elgin 124/8, Kesoram 7, New Victoria ord. 1/3.

Coals:—Aldih 3/12, Bengal 347, Sokaro and Ramgur 17/11, Burra Dhemo 3/14, Dhemo Main 12, Deoli 7/8, Equitable 39/8, Ghusick and Muslia 4/4, New Beerbhoom 20/2, North Damuda 7/12, Rewa 23, Satpukuria and Asansol 1/3, Searsole 5/10, South Karanpura 6/6, West Jamuria 35/6.

Jute:—Adamjee pref. 126, Barnagore 116, Budge Budge pref. 138, Clive 21, Delta 320, Empire 21/8, Ganges ord. 192, Gourepore pref. 132, Howrah 44/8, Hooghly pref. 18/6, India 266, Kamarhatty 440, Lansdowne 140 Lawrence 339, Naihati 270, Northbrook pref. 124/8, National pref. 138/8, Orient 141 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 8/3, Consolidated Tin . 6/11 ex-div. Indian Copper 2/12 ex-div. Rhodesia Copper 2/2, Tavoy Tin 2/6, Dalmia Cement defd. 3 small lot, Bengal Telephone ord. 19/4, Hukumchand Steel ord. 10/12, Hukumchand Steel defd. 2/11, Indian Iron and Steel 34/2, Indian steel and wire products defd. 290 steel Corporation ord. 6/6, Steel Corporation pref. 81, B. I. Corporation ord. 3/10, B. I. Corporation pref. 152, Great Eastern Hotel 177 small odd lot, Indian National Airways pref. ord. 5/8, Indian Wood Products 24/4, James Wright pref. 50/12 ex-div. British Burma Petrol 4/2, Titaghur Paper eight per cent. pref. 164 ex-div. small lot, Calcutta Hydraulic 157, Assam Saws 1/6 odd lot, India General Navigation 1/11, Carew and Co. 14/6.

Teas:—Bishnauth 26/6 ex-div. small lot, Chandee Cherra 43, Eastern Cachar 10/8, Rstema 9/13, Sarugaon 9, Tongani 5.

Debentures:—Three per cent. 1951 Calcutta Port Trust 98/12, three per cent. 1966, Calcutta Improvement Trust 96/10, four and half per cent. 1936/86 Clive Buildings 101/8.—A. P.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 11.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani and Co. have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Forn Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	21
Electric Power and Light	13
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	24
American Tel. and Tel.	148 1/2
Western Union Telg.	26 1/2
Erie Rly	5
New York Central Rly.	19 1/4
Firestone Rubber	23
Eaton Mfg.	20
Crucible Steel	44
Guranty Trust	260
Bethelehem Steel	66
Republic Steel	20
United S. Steel	60 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	36 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	50 1/4
Chrysler Motors	60
General Motors	37 1/2
General Electric	44 3/4
Union Carbide	78
Socony Oil	16 1/4
St. Oil of N. J. Oil	51
National Dairy	15
Chase Bank	34 1/2
National City Bank	28 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	425

Our opinion of the market continues favourable. We think favourably of Aircrafts and Aviation shares. Turnover 1 1/2 million shares. Chase Bank earned in 1937 dol 2.03 quoted dol 34 1/2.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Jan 12

Wheat	19,487	cwts.
Linseed	2,230	cwts.
Rape, Raj and Mustardseeds	241	cwts.
Gingellyseed	495	cwts.
Poppyseed	381	cwts.
Groundnuts	31,485	cwts.
Castorseed	1,363	cwts.
Rice	11,049	cwts.
Myrabollams	1,532	cwts.
Cottonseed	15,611	cwts.
Gram	1,847	cwts.
Joowar	551	cwts.
Barley	201	cwts.
Bajree	6,254	cwts.
Indian sugar	8,300	cwts.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Groundnuts Feb.—			
Opening	30	6	0
Highest	30	9	0
Lowest	30	3	0
Closing	30	3	9
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	31	10	0
Highest	31	11	6
Lowest	31	7	6
Closing	31	8	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	35	0	0
Highest	35	1	0
Lowest	34	14	0
Closing	34	14	0
Cottonseeds Jan.—			
Opening	18	12	0
Highest	18	12	9
Lowest	18	11	6
Closing	18	12	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	19	11	0
Highest	19	11	3
Lowest	19	9	3
Closing	19	9	9

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Jan. 11.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	80
3 1/2 per cent	93 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	110 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	98 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	113 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy.	51/3

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 11.

T. T. London on:—

New York	5.00.15
Paris	147.62
Berlin	12.40 3/4
Madrid	76.00
Amsterdam	8.97 15/16
Brussels	29.45 1/4
Milan	95.03
Berne	21.58 7/8

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Jan. 11.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.
Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent.

Yarn Exchange Quotations

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, Jan 12

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. February 112 1/2; April 111; June 110
Yarn No. 10 1/2s. February 130; April 129; June 128
Yarn No. 20 1/2s. February 168; April 167; June 166.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 9th/10th Jan.	8,933
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	590,897
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	965,887
Decrease	464,990

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
March 161 May 163 July 162 Oct. 167 Dec. 168 at Cross Rate 5.00
Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1938 179—Liverpool May 1938 4.95 Rs. 36 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1938 181/8—Liverpool July 4.98 Rs 35 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1938 179—New York May 8.68 Rs. 14 at Cross Rate 5.00.
Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1938 181/8—New York July 8.75 Rs. 13 at Cross Rate 5.00.

COTTON TEJI MANDI

Bombay, Jan. 12.

T/Mandi for Broach Apr/May (21-1-38) Rs. 5
T/Mandi for Broach Apr/May (31-3-38) Rs. 13 1/2
T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-6-38) Rs. 20 1/2

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Jan. 12.

March	228.40+30
April	237.90+10
May	236.30—60
July	235.80—20

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Jan. 12.

March	52.20—200
April	52.50—270

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Jan. 11.

SAKEL—	
January	14.23+ 4.
March	14.48 17.
May	14.58+23.
ASHMOUNI—	
February	10.50+12.
April	10.51+15.
GIZA—	
January	13.10+17.
March	13.12+17.
May	13.12+20.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Jan 12

F F Campbell ss City of Worcester of 3430 reg tons, Captain F Y Mills arrived from Montreal via New York, Oran, Alexandria, Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

Scindia S N ss Jalayamuna of 3080 reg tons Captain P L Matches arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Tuticorin and Cochin with rice and general cargo

B I S N s Garbeta of 3204 reg tons, Captain J S Johnson arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

Triestino ss Conte Verde of 11527 reg tons, Captain G Mirconi arrived from Shanghai via Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

O S Kaisha ss Borneo Maru of 2217 reg tons, Captain K Matsuoka sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

K Nixon ss Baron Napier of 2217 reg tons, Captain A Maclay sailed for Calcutta with local cargo.

B I S N ss Baroda of 1888 reg tons, Captain N F Putt sailed for Basra via Verawal, Kathiawar Coast Ports, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

K Nixon ss City of Barcelona of 3524 reg tons, Captain W Hill sailed for Liverpool and Manchester via Bedi Br. Karachi and Port Said with local and same bottom cargo.

J Finlay ss Serbino of 2647 reg tons, Captain W Rogerson sailed for Karachi Marmagoa, Mangalore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Cochin and Alleppey with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 12-1-1938.

S S Strathenden (M M) for Australian Ports via Colombo.

S S Barpeta (M M) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi and Kathiawar Coast Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Jan 12

1 Hoegh Silverlight 3186 Busra 13-1 Volkart Bros.
4 Elysia 421' Karachi 15-1 Anchor Line
5 Anyo Maru 5741 Japan 15-1 N Y K
7 C/Canterbury 5290 Karachi 14-1 K Nixon
9 Serbino 2647 Karachi 12-1 J Finlay
10 Karanja 4646 Durban 19-1 M M
13 Ozarda 3038 Calcutta 12-1 M M
15 Nalgora 4101 Antwerp 17-1 M M

Victoria Dock

9 Hashemi 298 M Coast 14-1 S Hassum

Prince's Dock

A Jalajyoti 2698 Calcutta 16-1 Scindia S N
C/R Jalayamuna 3080 Rangoon N F, Scindia S N
K Netravati 699 N F, N F, B S N
N Varsova 1955 Busrah 13-1 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Maloja 27-1-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 13-1-38 P and O
Str thmore 10-2-38 P and O S N
Comorin 20-1-38 P and O S N
Kaisar-I-Hind 3-2-38 P and O
Warfield 18-1-38 M M

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Macinnes 16-1-38 J Finlay

FROM SYDNEY

Strathnaire 15-1-38 P and O S N

FROM GENOA

Victoria 31-1-38 L Triestino

FROM OSLO

Rinda 13-1-38 L Edwards

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Ryufuku Maru 18-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Tsushima Maru 21-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Toyama Maru 17-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Jeypore 18-1-38 M M
Bradburn 19-1-38 M B Kaisha
Rawalpindi 21-1-38 P and O S N
Soudan 16-1-38 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 27-1-38 L Triestino
Corfu 5-2-38 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 15-2-38 L Triestino
Hakodate Maru 30-1-38 N Y Kaisha

FROM HAMBURG

Reichenfels 26-1-38 L Edwards
Wildenfels 15-1-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

City of Bath 17-1-38 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 20-1-38 F F Campbell
Pres Garfield 8-2-38 F F Campbell
West Cusseta 13-1-38 L Edwards

FROM BASRA

Barpeta 13-1-38 M M
Varela 15-1-38 M M
Riv 17-1-38 L Triestino

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 18-1-38 L Triestino

FROM JEDDAH

Islami 13-1-38 Turner Morrison

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 22-1-38 M M
Kenya 5-2-38 M M

FROM BASSIN

Jalaputra 11-1-38 S S N
Jalamani 13-1-38 S S N

FROM CALCUTTA

Gaza 19-1-38 M M
Takada 18-1-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 13-1-38 M M
Ehrenfels 19-1-38 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Corfu 5-2-38 P and O
Nalgora 17-1-38 M M
Soudan 19-1-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 15-1-38 P and O
Rawalpindi 22-1-38 P and O
Mooltan 29-1-38 P and O S N

FOR SYDNEY

Stratheden 13-1-38 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia 28-1-38 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

City of Worcester 13-1-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Van Buren 21-1-38 F F Campbell

FOR HAMBURG

Kybfels 14-1-38 L Edwards

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 15-2-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Comorin 20-1-38 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 3-2-38 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-1-38 O S Kaisha
Victoria 31-1-38 L Triestino
Anyo Maru 15-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Ryufuku Maru 31-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 18-1 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancomano 27-1-38 L Triestino

FOR JEDDAH

Rehmani 20-1-38 T Morrison
Islami 18-1-38 T Morrison

FOR BASRA

Barpeta 19-1-38 M M
Varsova 13-1-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 19-1-38 M M
Takliwa 2-2-38 M M

FOR RANGOON

Jalayamuna N F Scindia S S N
Jaljyoti 16-1-38 Scindia S S N

FOR CALCUTTA

Ozarda 11-1-38 MM

FOR KARACHI

Vita 15-1-38 M M
City of Canterbury 14-1-38 K Nixon
Elysia 15-1-38 Anchor Line
Toyama Maru 19-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Wildenfels 19-1-38 L Edwards

B.P.I. GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S S Nalgora 10-1-38
S S City of Canterbury 10-1-38
S S Elysia 10-1-38
S S Sonawati 11-1-38
S S Noorjhan (boats) 11-1-38

EXPORTS

S S Nalgora for London: 3 bales goat skins The Anglo Siam Corporation; 50 bags fish bones N P Master; 120 bales sinews Craft Mody; 500 bags bone meal Craft Mody, 32 casks condiments Poonjlaji and Co; 21 bags fish maws S Fazalbhoy; 603 bags linseed oil cake F H Shariff; 7000 bags groundnut oil cake P Surchand; 1280 bags groundnut oil cake K Devchand; 50 drums castor oil The Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg; 40 bags gum N Mull.

For Dunkirk: 32 bales raw wool D Abraham; 220 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 330 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 250 bales raw cotton B Mawji

For Gdynia: 110 bales raw cotton Patel Cotton.

S S City of Canterbury for Liverpool: 4 bales raw wool D Abraham

For Dunkirk: 220 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Glasgow: 560 bags linseed oil cake Swastik Oil Mills; 50 drums castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg; 670 bags groundnut oil cakes The Cotton Agents.

For Ghent: 550 bales raw cotton B Cursondas; 165 bales raw cotton B Mawji.

For Antwerp: 76 bales hemp raw G Harmukhraj; 100 bales cotton hemp raw H Gopiram; 167 bags crushed bones Anderson Burjor; 110 bales cotton raw N Nagshi; 220 bales cotton raw B Cursondas.

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 10 bales wool raw K Lalbhai; 750 bags gr nut oil cake The Cotton Agents; 224 bales cotton fly L O Vora,

For Manchester: 243 bags casin product of milk R Haji Ahmed; 100 bales cotton waste Barot Bros.

S S City of Worcester for Halifax: 2295 bags gr nut kernal M Bhuta; 660 bags gr nut kernal S M Rajgor; 500 bags gr nut kernal The East Asiatic; 130 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills.

For Toronto: 65 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills.

For Montreal: 65 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills.

For Tripoli: 15 bales cotton grey yarn A H Diab.

S S Stratheden for Sydney: 28 bales cotton twist waste Barot Bros; 24 bales cotton twist waste Champaklal and Co; 32 bales cotton piecegoods Bombay Dyeing and Spg.

For Freemantle: 40 bags myrabollams K Tricamji.

For Melbourne: 20 bales raw cotton N Rajaram.

S S Anyo Maru for Kobe: 1000 bales cotton raw N Futehally; 150 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co; 1000 bales cotton raw M Amersey.

For Osaka: 650 bales raw cotton Kotak and Co.

IMPORTS

S S Karanja Agents M Mackenzie from L Marques: 1309 nos ingot bars of copper.

For Beira 2080 bags crude asbestos; 534 bags cowrees shell; 400 bags cowrees; 227 bales cotton

From Zanzibar: 102 bags cashewnuts.

From Seechelles: 6264 bags copra; 551 pieces cocoa deener.

From Dar-es-Salaam: 1838 bales cotton

From Mombassa: 1722 bales cotton

S S City of Canterbury Agents K Nixon from Liverpool: 207 pieces earthenware troughs; 474 cases machinery; 105 cases safety cartridges; 134 cases cottons; 200 ingots solder; 208 loose c i cisterns; 49 loose steel jaws; 222 loose pneu tyres; 135 cases tiles; 1500 bags china clay; 130 bundles shovels; 710 bundles tiebars; 214 loose pneu covers; 100 bundles steel sheet middles; 40 cases cigarettes; 2200 drums caustic soda; 313 cases quaker oats

For Glasgow: 143 pkgs tyres and tubes 799 cases elware acid jars; 102 pieces sanitary earthenware; 221 cases whisky; 195 cases beer; 300 drums ohenoid; 50 loose steel boiler tubes.

For Marseilles: 200 kegs lead ore; 800 bundles tiles; 50 bags silican carbide; 90 casks aniline colour; 150 cases mineral water.

From Port Said: 790 bales cotton

S S Howra Agents M Mackenzie from Rangoon: 18706 bags rice; 762 pieces teak squares; 6740 pieces teak scantlings; 199 pieces teak planks; 2422 pieces teak boards 2397 bags cotton seed; 310 bags white beans; 150 bags boring metal; 220 bars pig lead; 96 bags metal ore.

From Manila: 298 bundles rope; 32 drums cocoanut oil

From Colombo: 98 bales mattress fibre.

S S Br Duchess Agents Anglo Iranian Oil Co from Abadan: 3041 tons diesel oil; 2031 tons furnace oil

S S Chyebassa Agents M Mackenzie from Calcutta: 6328 bags rice; 4939 tons coal; 318 bags betelnuts; 91 bags almonds; 500 bags sugar; 400 bags dall; 80 bundles hoop iron; 810 nos c i pipes; 1270 nos c i fittings; 10171 chests tea; 85 cases gramophone goods; 159 cases cigarettes; 80 cases steel sewing needles; 93 cases printed tinned sheets; 59 bundles surgical dressings; 80 bags boiler cement; 161 cases country medicines; 630 casks boiled linseed oil; 446 drums paint; 69 drums aniline dry dye; 100 drums dry red lead; 134 drums mahwa oil; 51 cases hardware; 46 cases brass locks; 1618 bales gunnies bags; 111 cases jute spun yarn; 55 coil manila rope; 141 coil yellow rope.

Cotton Prices Steadily Moving Up

Absence Of Hedge Selling Despite Better Prices

FIRST SELLING EXPECTED AROUND LOAN LEVEL BUT STRENGTH OF HOLDERS WILL PREVENT MATERIAL DECLINE

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

Every day American cotton prices are steadily moving up and despite the recent improvement, there is little hedge selling.

The general sentiment is bullish and operators are cautious. The first selling wave will appear near nine cent. level but strength of holders will prevent any important decline.

The U. S. Government with extensive loan holdings is expected to introduce some form of crop control and we still prefer purchases on all important setbacks.

The New York cotton market worked higher slightly on Tuesday in an uninteresting session. Sentiment was divided between inflationists and those expecting increased pressure at rather higher levels.

The market opened steady and advanced on higher Liverpool cables. Overnight foreign buying and trade as well as commission houses orders met with resistance around 8.70 cents for May through increased hedging, active New Orleans and realising. Textiles were again active resulting in price-fixing but mills were selling largely from inventories and buying very little spot cotton. Finally covering appeared with the session ending very steady.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened at a rise of 4 points at 8.63 for March and improved to 8.64 which was the highest level. Later on prices declined to 8.56 which was the lowest level but prices again improved and closed at a rise of 4 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 8.72d per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quietly steady and closed at a rise of 3 points to unchanged. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.82c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points with March 4.90. There was Bombay and scattered buying which absorbed the light hedging and profit-taking on limits. Later on trade calling was offset by small hedging and straddle selling. The market closed at a rise of 4 to 2 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 6.03d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was steady. Giza futures closed at a rise of 5 to 6 points and uppers advanced 5 to 3 points.

The Alexandria cotton market was firm with improved buying and closed at a rise of 4 to 17 points for Sakels while Ashmouni futures gained 12 to 15 points.

BETTER LANCASHIRE

"The tendency towards expansion in the turnover in yarn and cloth which was noticeable last week has continued to operate and a better business has been done again. There have not been enough orders to go round, but the general level of the bids has been distinctly more encouraging.

Movements in raw cotton prices have been more favourable to the Manchester market than for a long time, and there is now little or no expectation of renewed weakness as far as the raw material is concerned Yarn quotations, however, are still distrusted in some quarters, and there can be no general buying until confidence has been established as regards this point.

INDIAN SUPPORT

India has been one of the sources of the improve inquiry, and a fair number of small lots of standard cloths have been booked, while there has also been a more active interest in quotations from Colombo and Singapore. Egypt and the Near East have both provided rather more small orders, chiefly for white goods, but West Africa remains virtually a dead letter and South America still gives the impression of placing only a small fraction of the business it could give out. The Continent has again been a poor buyer.

STOCK TAKING.

Home trade houses are thinking more about stocktaking than about fresh purchases, but there has been some domestic buying of drills and other heavy goods and also of limbrics and poplins, and similar styles have also sold fairly well for the Dominions.

In the yarn market sales have again fallen far short of production, but there has been a better inquiry for most counts of twist and weft, especially in the medium qualities of both the American and Egyptian ranges, and here and there moderate weights have been booked.—"M.G.C."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. March Highest (10-8 a.m.)	8.64+05
N. Y. March Lowest (11-55 a.m.)	8.56—03
Liverpool March highest	4.91+05
Liverpool March Lowest	4.89+03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Mixed trading market. Sentiment encouraged by improving trend of other markets particularly Wall Street and by continued lightness of hedge offerings despite recent advance. Trading however is still mainly professional. We are doubtful if upturn will go much further pending clarification of 1938 acreage outlook.

New York.—Foreign demand and Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—

Metal:—Rubber:—With the light before us we advise purchases.

Have long advocated 5 pence believe advance will continue till March touches nine cents for very distant view must await exact information acreage.

New York:—

U. S. Bureau report ginning due 24th January think it should be about 17400000.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables:—

Liverpool:—"Market exhibits very little selling power Lancashire yarn market affected favourably by the advance in cotton. Our opinion is that the strength of holders will prevent any material decline. With the light before us we advise purchases."

"There is a very good undertone and any favourable circumstances will cause an advance."

New York:—"Advance resisted. Southern offers offsetting price fixing. Moderate amount of speculative buying. Speculators transferring to distant months."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from Messrs. Geo. H. Mceadden and Bros:

Liquidation and somewhat increased hedging being well absorbed and inclined expect further gradual advance especially if current textile business continues.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 11.

March	8.62+03
May	8.68+02
July	8.75+02
October	8.82+02
December	8.85+03
Middling Spot	8.72+03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 11.

January	8.63+03
March	8.72
May	8.79
Middling Spot	8.82
11 a.m. Ranges.	
January	8.61/8.61
March	8.69/8.68
May	8.74/8.74
Noon Call.	
January	8.58
March	8.64
May	8.71

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Jan. 11.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	21,000
Day's exports to great Britain	6,000
Day's exports to the Continent	3,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

January	4.87+03
February	4.99+03
March	4.90+04
April	4.92+04
May	4.94+04
June	4.96+03
July	4.97+03
August	4.99+03
September	5.01+03
October	5.03+03
November	5.04+04
Middling Spot 10 a.m.—	5.03+04
March	4.90
May	4.95

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

F.G.F. Spot	8.48
GIZA—	
Spot	7.65+9.
January	7.32+8.
March	7.17+6.
May	7.20+5.
July	7.23+6.
October	7.26+6.
November	7.22+6.
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.39+6.
January	6.12+7.
March	6.05+5.
May	6.07+5.
July	6.08+4.
October	6.10+3.
November	6.10+3.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	4.07
Fine (Good staple)	4.22
Superfine (Good staple)	4.37
OOMRA—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	4.22
Superfine (No 1 staple)	4.37
Choice (No 1 staple)	4.52
BENGAL.—	
Good	3.62
Fully Good	3.72
Fine	3.87

LINSEED OIL

London, Jan. 11.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Jan sellers	28/4 1/2
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. May/Aug. paid sellers	28/6

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Following a small rise of 3 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 177/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 176/12 on general realising. Later on there was scattered buying and prices improved to Rs. 177/8. The tone of the market was steady and buyers were cautious

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of one point but it opened 3 points down. The local market was quiet and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M		177	6 0
Broach J/A		179	12 0
Oomra D/J		160	12 0
Oomra Mar. h		159	4 0
Oomra May		159	12 0
Bengal D/J		138	4 0
Bengal March		136	12 0
Bengal May		137	0 0

Cotton Room Rate

Bombay, Jan. 12.

	Extra Sup-fine	Sup Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G.—				
Bengal U. P.	145	143	141	139
Punjab	145	143	141	139
Oomra No. 3	171	168	165	162
C. P. No. 1	185	182	179	176
C. P. No. 2	176	173	170	167

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Jan 12

Bengal Superfine new 143/50
Bengal Fine new 145/45
C P 1 new 180/82
C P 2 new 170/72
Arvi new 174/75
Berar new 165/66 old 127/32
Khandesh new 152/57 old 127/32
Jalna Sailu new 156/58 old 127/32
Burwah Sanavad new 172/74 old 127/32
Khandwa new 179/80
Mathia new 140/44 old 92/112
Broach old 160/67
Punjab 4 F new 193/97
Punjab 289 F new 252/57
Sindh 4 F new 191/93
Sindh T new 232/42

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	577	3,587
Central India	118	2,439
Barsi and Nagar	699	21,590
Hyderabad-Gaorani	462	7,922
Berar	2,400	53,321
Central Provinces	792	11,054
Total Oomras	5,048	99,913
Dholera	64	10,823
N.-W. Provinces	132	1,772
Rajputana	...	321
Sind-Punjab	7,888	206,713
Broach		1,407
Coompta and Dharwar	52	8,451
Westerns-Northerns	3	1,133
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		811
American	1,399	43,041
Egyptian, African and Sudan	2,508	142,627
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		970
Total	17,094	517,991

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 6th Jan.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	3,363	78,557
Japan and China	9,700	85,362
Coast Ports		25,305
Up-country by Rail		131,090
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		6,984
Total	13,063	327,298

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 11-1-38	6055000	5335000
Receipts yesterday 11-1-38	31000	12000
Exports to date 11-1-38	3610000	3240000
Stock at Ports 7-1-38	3216000	2760000
Stock at Interior Towns 7-1-38	2617000	2179000
Stock at Liverpool 7-1-38	1108000	920000
Visible Supply 7-1-38	7649000	6472000
Quantity in sight 7-1-38	10410000	9972000
Quantity out of sight 7-1-38	5642000	6752000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 11.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	72+1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£80
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£93 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 7/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 196	£102 7/8
Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£111 1/2
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	£12 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£88 1/2
National Bank of India	£40 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

LONDON SEEDS

London, Jan. 11.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton January paid	£12/16/3
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton January sellers	£15/6/3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton January sellers	£15/7/3
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. c.i.f. ton Jan/Feb sellers	£14/5/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Jan/Feb. sellers	13/10/0

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 11.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan/Feb. sellers	42/3
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels Jan/Feb. sellers	42/6
Wheat South Australian parcels Jan/Feb. sellers	38

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 11.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	7 1/8

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Jan. 11.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality	9 1/4

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

CASH SECTION

Bombay, Jan. 12.

The forward section remained entirely closed. No private business was reported to-day but Tata Steel Dfds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 1,069.

The cash section was dull with a limited turnover. In view of the nervousness of the market both buyers and sellers were hesitant. Some scattered business was reported as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Tata Steel Second Pref.	163	8	0
Central Bank	34	4	0
Reserve Bank	124	8	0
Burma Corp.	8	6	0
Indian Iron	34	12	0
Indian Copper	2	12	0
Scindia	22	4	0
B. B. Petrol	4	4	0
Bank of India	146	4	0
Baroda Bank	115	12	0
Eastern Bank	81	0	0
Imperial F. P.	1,695	0	0
Imperial P. P.	387	8	0
Ahd. Electric	143	12	0
Poona	216	4	0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Yesterday London gold prices declined one penny to £6-19-8. London/Paris Exchange rate was 12 points up at 147.62. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 5.00. London silver prices advanced 1/4d. to 19 13/16d. Bears covered and sellers were reserved. Business was small and the market was steady. Later on there were small buyers at fixed rates and sellers at 1/16th. over. New York spot silver prices were unchanged at 44 3/4 cents. Montreal silver futures were 50 to 30 points up and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted at 1.2 1/4. The local market was fairly steady with a better enquiry but later on there was some realising in silver. Gold market was quietly steady

GOLD.

Ready	34	7	6
Posh	34	7	6
Maha	34	7	9

SILVER.

Ready	49	12	6
Posh	49	12	6
Maha	49	13	6

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan. 11.

Gold bars fine per oz	6/19/8

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 11.

Spot	19 13/16
Forward	19 7/16

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Jan. 11.

January	43.60+30
March	43.80+50
May	43.50+40

LONDON METALS

London, Jan. 11.

Copper	£44 8 9
Spelter	£16 2 6
Lead	£17 5 0
Tin	£190 5 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Jan. 12.

London Market.—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£44-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£44-10-0
Electrolytic copper	£49-0-0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 40
Copper Sheets	Rs. 47

Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Following easier foreign advices the local linseed and wheat market was easy to-day with increased selling. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and weakness in cotton damped feeling. Quotations were as under:—

Linseed May	8 1 3
Linseed September	8 4 0
Wheat January	5 4 0
Wheat May	4 14 9
Wheat September	4 15 0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Jan 11

February	£11-10-0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Jan 11

March	92 1/2d.
May	92 1/2d.
July	92 7/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Jan 11

May	dol 0.93
July	dol 0.90
September	dol 0.88 1/2

New York Sugar

New York, Jan 11

March	2.30+2
May	2.32+2
July	2.33+2
September	2.35+2

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Jan 12

Ready Javas	Rs.	15	9 0
Shipment Feb March		5	12 9
Shipment April June		5	14 0
Shipment July Sept		5	15 0
Kesar (New Crop)		11	10 0
Saraya (Old crop)		11	4 0
Java Spot	F	7	00

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 12.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100/5
3 per cent 1951/54	102/11
3 per cent 1941	103/7
3 per cent U P Bonds	97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/59 Loan	105/5
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/3
4 per cent 1960/70	113/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/6
5 per cent 1939/44	104/14
5 per cent 1940/43	108
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	102/9

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63	112/4
5 per cent 1955	123
5 per cent 1945/55	120/6
5 1/2 per cent 1933 Mysore	122/9

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent BP T 1974	110/2
4 per cent M Deb 1974	109
5 per cent M Deb 1949	118/8
5 per cent 1954	131/8
6 per cent K P T 1956	131/8

Tone: Quiet.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 12.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON

Bank's selling	T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank buying	I I 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying	D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying	9 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK

Bank's selling	T T 235 7/8
Bank's buying	T T 263 3/4
PARIS	
Bank's selling	T T 1,105
Bank's buying	T T 1,125
JAPAN	
Bank's selling	T T 777 1/2
Banks buying	T T 77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling	D D 67 3/8
JAVA—	
Bank's selling	D D 67 1/8
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling	D D 83 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling	D D 79 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling	D D 156 1/4
BERLIN	
Banks selling	D D 92 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 5.00 11th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 12th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 12th instant
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 12th instant.
Java/London 8.95 3/4 12th instant.
London/Paris 147.62 11th instant.
London/Belgium 29.45 1/4 11th instant
London/Switzerland 21.59 7/8 11th instant.
London/Berlin 12.40 3/4 11th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 7/8 11th instant
London/New York 5.00.15 11th instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.93 11th instant
London/Italy 95.03 11th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-19-9 10th instant.
Gold £6-19-8 11th instant.
Silver London Ready 29 9/16 10th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 11th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 1/4 10th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 7/16 11th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 10th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 11th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 10th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 11th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 10th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 11th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—

Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

(Continued from Col. 7.)

period to four days as proposed by the Committee.

GOVERNING BOARD

The Committee have advised a change in the nomenclature of the body at present known as the Board of Directors. Accordingly my Board have decided to designate in future the Board of Directors as the Governing Board and the Directors as Governors of the Stock Exchange.

ELECTION TO THE BOARD

My Board have no objection whatsoever to the proposal in Para which recommends annual elections. But they frankly fail to see any point in the recommendation of the system of Rotation put forward in the subsequent Para No. 48. While on the one hand the Committee pronounce against biennial elections on the ground that they prevent the influx of new blood, on the other hand, they recommend a system under which a newly elected member to the Board gets the right to sit on it for five consecutive years without the general body being in a position, during that period, to express its satisfaction or dissatisfaction with his services.

DEPOSIT BY MEMBERS

The Committee admit that deposits even of substantial sums by members with the Association would in no way provide any really effective guarantee to members of the public or even to members of the Bazar themselves.

MEMBERS AS PRINCIPALS.

My Board agree in principle, with the suggestion made by the Committee and have accordingly made a Rule under which members are prohibited from acting as Principals in any transaction unless they are so authorised by their constituents. Therefore, my Board feel that there is no necessity to differentiate between those who act as brokers and those who act both as brokers and principals.

Stock Exchange Board's Report On Morrison Committee's Recommendations

MEMORANDUM TO BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

The President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association has sent the following memorandum to the Government of Bombay, commending to them the recommendations of the Morrison Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee. The Board hope that Government will express their full approval of them by accepting them in their entirety:

Stock Exchanges all over the world have periodically been subjected to abuse, criticism and comment from the Press and the public. They have been often slandered and attacked and whenever public outcry has gained in strength and fury, it has resulted in the appointment of Committees and Commissions. The Bombay Stock Exchange, in the very nature of things has not escaped its share of blame and odium, and the Morrison Enquiry Committee has itself been consequential on the great public furore that has been raised of late against the operation of this institution. A spate of criticism—nearly always uninformed, misinformed or ill-informed—has descended and still continues to descend, like a deluge on its head.

So long as speculation is thought desirable and necessary if the Exchange is to discharge its functions efficiently and adequately, so long my Board maintain, gambling, at least to a certain degree, is likely to prevail. Even the Committee, in Para No. 23, recognise the fact that, "the problem of eliminating or reducing as far as possible the unhealthy or undesirable variety of speculative business is by no means easy of solution." Any measures, calculated to curb, if not to eliminate gambling, would be most welcome, were it not for the inescapable fact that their operation cannot but affect adversely the legitimate and indispensable activities of the speculator. While, therefore, my Board are in complete agreement with the sentiment expressed by the Committee, they cannot help feeling sceptical and even disturbed about the remedies the Committee desire to propose.

SPECULATION VS. GAMBLING.

The Committee remark that between 80 to 90 per cent. of the business on the Bombay Stock Exchange is of a speculative nature. My Board do not seek to deny this; to the contrary, they emphatically maintain that this must be so in all markets where speculation prevails.

LACK OF CONCRETE EVIDENCE.

The Committee say that they have based their statement on the evidence which was placed before them. Since this is so, the pertinent question that naturally arises is, "Why have they not actually quoted such evidence in their support?" Here, as nearly everywhere else in the Report, the Committee have contented themselves by merely reiterating that they have received evidence to such and such an effect. Such reiteration can hardly carry weight if it is remembered that, the intrinsic value of an "Evidence" does not consist in the mere fact of its having been so given, but in the words in which it has been submitted in the proofs by which it has been substantiated, and in the authority, knowledge, experience and position of the individual from whom it has emanated.

NATURAL COURSE OF A MARKET

My Board are at one with the Committee when the latter consider it to be a primary principle of the Stock Exchange that, normally, there should be no interference with the natural course of a market.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ASSOCIATION

Para No. 6 closes on a note of admonition which sounds objectionable to my Board. The sense of responsibility for the proper conduct of the market has been uppermost in their minds. Therefore, though much as they appreciate the recognition granted to the Association by Government, they feel, and rightly, that such recognition does not in any way add to the innate sense of their own responsibility.

NO REMEDY FOR EVASION OF RULES.

Para No. 11 recommends that swift and condign punishment should be visited on those offenders who may ignore or evade, either in substance or in spirit, the intention underlying the proposals embodied in the Rules which the Committee suggest. But the Committee have not concerned themselves at all in making clear how the Exchange is to bring the offenders, particularly outsiders, to book and so check evasions or even violations, when they do occur.

POWERS OF INTERVENTION OF THE BOARD.

Returning to the consideration of Powers Nos. (1) and (2), it should not be forgotten that my Board quite apart from soliciting these powers—actually pleaded that they should not be thurst on them as they considered them undesirable. But under pressure from Government and the Press, these rules had to be adopted (See Page 9 of the Association's Representation). Under these circumstances it is manifestly unfair to blame the Association for possessing them.

SECURITIES ACCEPTED BY BANKS AS MARGINS

By the way, touching on Para No. 15, attention may be drawn to the fact that the Banks need not be, and are not, unwilling to accept the scrips in which there is a speculative market, as a security for the loans that they may advance. Scrips on the forward list, being safe and sound securities, have a free market rather than a narrow one and so the Banks do not hesitate to grant ready advances. *In fact, some of the Banks employ large funds in Budli business without any margin whatsoever and representation to that effect was submitted by the Association before the Committee.*

CONFIRMATION BY GOVERNMENT

The Committee in Para No. 18 advocate the necessity of previous Government sanction before the "buying-in" and "short-selling" Rules are suspended, in order to debar the opportunity of their improper use. My Association cannot but resent the implied insinuation for it is calculated to cast an undeserved reflection on my Board and their sense of responsibility. The unblemished and untarnished record of the careful and discriminate exercise of their powers by the Board over the long and extended period of sixty years during which the Associatioan has passed through many vissicitudes, trials and tribulations, sufficiently challenges the need of such a regulation.

MEASURES TO CONTROL REMISIERS

My Board are pleased to find that the Committee have agreed in Paras Nos. 26 and 27 to the proposals made by them with regard to the control of Remisiers. While they see no objection to taking a deposit of Rs. 5,000 from all Remisiers, and imposing upon them all restrictions suggested in Para No. 27, they are not willing to endorse the recommendation that every Remisier should be required to pay an annual subscription. They suggest that such subscription should be made payable by only those Remisiers who desire an entrance to the market.

RESTRICTION ON SPECULATION BY EMPLOYEES

My Board do not approve the proposition advanced in Para No. 29. They fail to see any reason why the duty should devolve on the Association to prohibit speculation on the part of an employee. Obviously it is the employer's responsibility and as such the initiative regarding such proscription rests with him and not the Association.

FIXATION OF BROKERAGE SCALE

My Board are glad to note that the Committee have concurred with the views regarding the minimum scale of brokerage, which they have already expressed. Under these circumstances they have no objection to raising the proposed limit of Rs. 2,000, above which sum reduced brokerage may be charged provided that the concession limit proposed by the Committee in respect of the cash transactions also applies to the transactions for account.

PUT-THROUGH BUSINESS

My Board agree with the Committee's recommendation with respect to put-through business and consequently are amendable to the suggestion made by them in this connection.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE FORWARD LIST.

My Board are in accord with the Committee's recommendation to extend the Forward List made in Para No. 42, and with that intent, have made the necessary improvements in the relevant Rules on the lines indicated by the Committee.

NUMBER OF DAYS FOR CONCURRENT TRANSACTIONS.

It has been mentioned by the Committee in Para No. 44 (1 that it should be possible to reduce the number of Days on which transactions for two settlements may run concurrently. My Board have already adopted this suggestion and curtailed this

(Continued in Col 5)

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1938

Kisan Workers Preached Cult Of "Danda"

Agitation To Discredit Bihar Ministry

RAJEN BABU'S REPLY TO CHARGE OF BANNING PEASANTS' ORGANISATION AGAINST CONGRESS

CAWNPORE, (By Mail).

The following statement has been issued by Babu Rajendra Prasad:—

The Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee in passing the resolution it did regarding the activities of certain Sabha workers had before it reports from various districts, but did not consider it necessary to put in the resolution all the facts brought to its notice. It seems, however, that much capital is being made of its omission to give detailed information of their activities.

It has, therefore, become necessary to state categorically certain facts which can be proved by evidence if necessary about the nature of speeches delivered and the statements made and other activities indulged in. The Provincial Office has in its possession statements of hundreds of persons and reports from various District Congress Committees about these activities with the names of speakers and the places and the time where the speeches were delivered.

KISAN AGITATION

On the basis of this information it may be stated that very soon after the Congress Ministers came into office a section of Congress workers associated with Kisan Sabha started an agitation regarding Kisan demands. There would have been nothing wrong if they had confined themselves to putting forward their demands, but the attempt was to show that the Congress Ministry could not be relied upon to safeguard Kisan interest and it was, therefore, necessary to organise Kisans to force the hands of the Ministry.

At an early stage within a month of the Congress taking office a Kisan rally was organised on the day when the Provincial Assembly was going to meet for the first time to consider questions of public importance.

The Ministry was at that time engaged in drafting a Bill for reform of the Tenancy Laws and as a matter of fact introduced it before the session was over, and, it may be noticed, before any other Province, in which Congress had accepted Ministry, had done so. The Bill was intended to deal with things of emergency in respect of which immediate relief was necessary. But it was authoritatively stated by the Ministry that a supplementary Bill dealing with other matters will be introduced later. Some of the members of the Assembly, who were connected with the Kisan Sabha got up with what they call a Kisan demand and got the signatures of some 61 members of the Assembly.

Some other members, who were approached, refused to sign the said demand. This demand was presented to the Prime Minister and was published in the press and this was done by men, who were members of the Congress Party.

AN ULTIMATUM

Not content with this, or instructions from the Kisan Sabha, meetings began to be organised in constituencies of members, who had refused to sign the demand and their conduct in not signing the demand was condemned. They were called upon to sign the demand or to resign. The burden of the speeches in such meetings used to be that at the time of elections the Congress people used to say that their victory will mean the victory of the Kisans, but after the elections, they had changed colour and Kisan interests were not safe in their hands. It had, therefore, become necessary that they should be replaced by true Kisan representatives.

CHARGE AGAINST CONGRESS

As time passed the speeches of these workers became more pronounced and anti-Congress and it was freely stated that Congress is an organisation of Zamindars, from which Kisans could not expect justice and it was necessary that they should organise themselves in Kisan Sabhas and also capture the Congress organisation. In many places it was stated by Kisan Sabha workers that Kisans had to fight three classes of exploiters, viz., the British, the Zamindars and the Congress. Congressmen with their Khaddar and Gandhi caps were compared to Sadhus, who with their 'tilak' and other marks cheated people and defrauded them.

DANDA RAJ?

Zamindars, of course, came in for very bitter criticism and it used to be preached at large gatherings that they should be taught a lesson. Whenever a zamindar of his amla tried to oppress a tenant he should be treated with 'dandas'. Kisans were asked to assemble in meetings with lathis and spears and in some places they did so appear. The slogan of the Kisan Sabha has been 'Zamindari parth ka nash hai', 'Punjipatiyen ka nash hai', 'Kisan raj kaem hai' and so forth. Another slogan, which has become popular and which is used with variation, in different places is "malguzari lege kaise, danda namara zindabad" (How will you realise rents my danda is alive).

Congressmen who are not in Kisan Sabha or who do not sympathise with such activities have been condemned in meetings as being henchmen of zamindars and as being in the pay of zamindars. It has been freely stated that even prominent Congressmen are not above being influenced and purchased by the zamindars. Congress Ministries have been condemned as caring nothing for the welfare of the Kisans and anxious only to assure themselves the comforts of a good house with electric lights and fans. In some places non-payment of rent has been suggested but this has not been done on a large scale. Even the Congress programme of prohibition has not escaped open criticism and on occasions national flags were not given due prominence in preference to red flags.

CLASH APPREHENDED

The position in some districts had become tense and it was apprehended that a serious clash might occur between the Zamindars and Kisans. Congressmen tried their best to ease the situation, but the difficulty was increasing, from day to day and the Government was compelled to take precautionary measures to prevent breach of peace.

Reports were being received from time to time by district offices and by provincial office and some of them were referred by the office of the Provincial Committee to Swami Shahajanand Saraswati. But all that was done was to obtain counter statements from the persons concerned. When the situation in several districts had become acute, the Working Committee of the District Congress Committee of Champaran, which has been from such activities, passed a resolution requesting Swami Shahajanand Saraswati to abandon his projected tour in the district. A complaint was made against this resolution to the Provincial Committee and to the President of the Congress by the Kisan Sabha but while the matter was under investigation a bitter propaganda was started against the action of the Champaran Committee and statements and resolutions were issued by individuals and Kisan Sabha.

Swami Shahajanand announced his intention to tour in the district of Saran and the executive of the District Congress Committee as also the Working Committee passed a resolution somewhat similar to the one adopted in Champaran. The District of Monghyr, which has had considerable experience of the Kisan Sabha in their district, went further and called upon Congressmen to dissociate themselves from the Kisan Sabha.

P. C. C. TAKES ACTION

These matters as also other reports which had been received by the Provincial Working Committee necessitated a consideration of the situation by the Working Committee of the Province. An emer-

(Continued on Page 3 Col 4)

JAGIRDARS MUST GRANT REMISSIONS

Rewa Durbar's Orders

(From A Correspondent)

REWA, Jan. 12.

An official communique issued by Rewa Durbar says that recent remissions in rent sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja would equally apply to villages held in the State by Jagirdars who have been directed to grant remissions on the same scale as sanctioned for Tehsils in which their Jagirs are situated. Remissions sanctioned by His Highness are very liberal and range from 12-1|2 per cent. to 25 per cent. according to damage done to crops.

NAGPUR STUDENTS' STRIKE CALLED OFF

Sequel To Minister's Assurance

NAGPUR, Jan. 12.

The Agricultural College Students' strike was called off to-day at 2-30 p.m. the Hon. Mr. Shukla, Minister for Education, having assured that there would be no victimisation of students and that the cases of 16 detained students would be examined by Government and considered sympathetically and that the strike absence would be condoned.—United Press.

'El Medina's' Voyage To Jedda

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company's new Pilgrim Ship, s.s. "El Medina" left Bombay on Monday January 3, and arrived at Jedda on the 10th January. She thus completed the voyage in about 7½ days breaking all previous records of the Haj Service between Bombay and Jedda.

She will next sail from Karachi for Jedda about the 22nd of January 1938.—United Press.

KASHMIR FREEZING

Maximum Temperature Reached Throughout Valley

LAHORE, Jan. 12.

Kashmir is freezing.

According to the latest reports the maximum temperature throughout the valley is in the neighbourhood of 32 Fahrenheit while the minimum temperature drops to about 15 degrees.

Owing to heavy snowfall mails were detained between Rampur and Baramula on the Jhelum valley Road for about four days. Mails, which were due in Shrinagar on 31st December, January 1, 2 and were distributed on January 4.

During the weekend the temperature slightly increased, but from yesterday weather conditions have again deteriorated.—A. P.

Prizes To Work On Ayurveda

LAHORE, January 7.

The Harjimal Dalmia Gold Medal and Purse for best works on Ayurveda published during 1937 has been divided between two authors thus:—Dr. P. V. Krishna Rao, Government School of Indian Medicine, Madras, Gold medal (Rs. 100|-) Purse Rs. 250|- on his work comparative study of the 'Marmas'. This book was specially written for the prize and has been classed amongst the year's best books on Ayurveda. Dr. Dhirendra Nath Ray of Calcutta—Purse (Rs. 250|-) for his "Principles of Dridosha in Ayurveda". This book has already won Sir J. C. Bose prize of the Madras University.—A. P.

SETH GOVINDAS IN COLOUR BAR INCIDENT

Durban Bank Manager Tenders Apology —?

NEW DELHI: January 12.

On the ground that he was a non-European, Seth Govindas, M.L.A. (Central), who is at present touring South Africa, was prevented from entering a lift at Durban, according to advices received here.

Seth Govindas wanted to use the lift to go up to see Dr. Hofmeyr, Minister of the Union Government.

On the liftman refusing to let him enter the lift, Dr. Hofmeyr's Secretary was informed and he came down to speak to the liftman, who, however, persisted in his refusal.

Thereupon, the Secretary himself took Seth Govindas in the lift.

Mr. S. Ridley, I. C. S., Secretary of Sir Syed Raza Ali, Agent-General for India, hearing of the incident, wrote to the General Manager, Standard Bank, in whose office building Dr. Hofmeyr had his office.

The Manager of the Bank later tendered an apology.—A. P.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Nanda On Govt.'s Efforts To Set Example To Private Employers Of Labour

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The attitude of the Bombay Government towards the question of fixing a minimum living wage for all Industrial workers was raised during question hour in the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary had to face a volley of supplementary questions and he stated that the whole question was under the consideration of the Government.

Government also were enquiring into the question of fixing a minimum wage for the workers in the employ of the Goverhment with a view to set an example to private employers of labour.

Question time to-day was very lively and nearly an hour was devoted to it. The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi had to reply a number of supplementary questions.

It is not true that Government keep a strict watch on the enrolment of members by political organisations in the province, was the reply of Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order to Mr. S. L. Karandiker, during question-hour in the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

To further questions on the same subject, the Minister in charge stated that in September 1937, certain police patels in Amalner taluka were asked by the Police Sub-Inspector, Marwad, and his writer to supply the number and names of Congress members. There were no instructions from any superior officers, but the action was taken in the course of ordinary routine under a mistaken impression as to what was required by the office. Government had not punished nor do they intend to punish those officers who took initiative in his matter. Government have, however, since issued a circular to all officers concerned that it is not necessary to ascertain the names of members enlisted in the Congress or any other political organisation and the attention of the two police officers concerned has been drawn to this circular.

LABOUR POLICY

Replying to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Prime Minister Mr. B. G. Kher stated that Government were carefully considering the question of its setting an example, as the largest employer of labour, to other employers by fixing a minimum wage for their own employees.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta put a supplementary question and asked if no progress had been made since the declaration of the labour policy by the Government.

The Prime Minister wanted the consent of the Chair for Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda to reply to these questions.

When it was given, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda stated that considerable advance had been made. Government had appointed a Committee to enquire into the condition of wages. Government had also under contemplation some legislation on the question.

To a further question, he stated that though the enquiry being made was only regarding textile labourers, the material collected would be helpful to the Government in considering the question regarding other industrial workers.

Asked if the other workers had to wait till the recommendation of the Textile Committee was out, he stated that if the textile workers could wait the others also could wait. He reiterated that the entire question of the wages of workers was under the consideration of Government.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala: Will Government state what the Government themselves understand by Minimum Living Wage: The reply has already been given.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala: What other Industries would be enquired into: All the industries in the Presidency.

To a question from Mr. Jhabvala, Mr. Nanda stated that the correct method of enquiry was being adopted to find out what would be the minimum wage. The question of fixing a minimum wage for the labour in the employ of the Government was also under consideration.

GRIEVANCES OF MAHARS

Replying to Mr. R. R. Bole regarding the alleged grievances of Mahars of Mulshi Peta, the Minister for Law and Order stated that Government had ascertained that no serious difficulty or hardship was experienced by villagers on account of the practice of Field Batteries in their villages in the months of October and November last. Government had also ascertained that the officiating Mahars were not troubled by the police constables during this time. The Officiating Mahars were required to warn the villagers previous to the firing to vacate their houses. This is a legitimate part of the duties of the Mahars and no extra remuneration is, therefore, paid to them for this work.

Replying to Mr Mosaji Patel, the Prime Minister Mr. B. G. Kher said that Government was aware of the fact that in one district in Gujarat, Associations or "Pools" have been formed among the factory owners to fix the charges for ginning and pressing and to fix the rate at which kapas is to be bought. The cultivators must necessarily suffer where such associations have been formed. Government had considered the advisability of checking the activities of such Association. The matter was however fraught with very great difficulties but Government would consider any suggestions that might be made in the matter.

Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai replying to Mr. Mosaji Patel stated that the duty of the village patel to help the village accountant in the collection of the revenue.

To another question from Mr. Vyas, the Minister stated that Government were informed that at about 11 a.m. on the 1st of April 1937 the talati of the village Badarkha in Dholka Taluka of Ahmedabad District, illegally affixed a padlock to the house of an Agriculturist Deva Varsang, in token of attachment of the movable property while Deva's wife and infant son were in the house. The lock was removed by the jividar in the presence of the talati, but the door was again closed by some people from Badarkha till it was broken open on the following

(Continued on page 9 Col 1.)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *"TERROR KEEP"*

IT'S THEM--WADE AND DONAVAN! THEY'RE COMIN' THIS WAY!--- IF THEY FIND SHASTA AN' ME---
WHILE THE MEN ARE LOOKING AROUND, YOU AND I MAY LOCATE FLACK IN THE HOUSE---
I GET IT---YOU FIGURE HE FORCED SHASTA TO SEND THAT LETTER! SINCE SHE'S HERE, HE MUST BE, TOO!
YES, THIS IS LARMES KEEP--BUT WE DO NOT TAKE IN BOARDERS---
WE'RE FROM SCOTLAND YARD, MADAM--WE HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE THAT A DANGEROUS CRIMINAL NAMED FLACK IS HIDING HERE!
A CRIMINAL? HERE?--- IT'S RIDICULOUS!--- SEARCH ALL YOU WANT TO--YOU'LL FIND NOTHING WRONG WITH MY HOUSE!
LYMAN ANDERSON

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